"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh variable winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,810. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

THIRTY-ONE MEN KILLED

Accident on Big Four Wipes Out Gang of Workmen.

Only Four of the Crew Escape Alive, and of Those Two Are Seriously Injured in Collision.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—Thirty-one men were killed and at least fifteen injured in a head-on collision between a freight train and a work train on the Big Four Railroad between Mackinaw and Tremont this afternoon. Bodies of twenty-six of the victims have been taken from the wreck, which is piled thirty feet high on the tracks. Five bodies yet remain buried under the debris.

So far twelve of the victims only have been identified, the other bodies being unrecognizable even by those who knew them and are aware of the fact that they are among the dead.

All the dead and most of the injured were members of the gang on the work train, the crews of both engines jumping in time to save their lives. The collision occurred in a deep cut at the beginning of a sharp curve, neither train being visible to the crew of the other until they were within fifty feet of each other. The engineers set the brakes, sounded the whistles, and leaped from their cabs, the two trains striking with such force that the sound was heard for miles.

The boiler of the work train engine exploded, throwing heavy iron bars 200 feet.

Conductor John W. Judge of Indianapolis, who had charge of the freight train, received orders at Urbana to wait at Mackinaw for the work train, which was due there at 2:40 P. M., but failed to stop. The engineer of the work train, George Becker, had also received orders to pass the freight at Mackinaw, and was on the way to that station.

The collision was witnessed by Russell Noonan, a farmer's boy, fourteen years of age, who telephoned to Tremont.

A special train with four physicians was made up in a few minutes, and in less than half an hour was on the scene. At the same time another train arrived from Pekin, bearing Superintendent C. H. Barnard of the Big Four and three physicians.

One of the last bodies recovered was that of William Bailey of Mackinaw, who had been lifted thirty feet into the air and held in place by two steel rails which had been pushed up between the engine and the tender of the work train.

The workmen had been engaged in laying steel rails at different points along the track, and three of the freight cars were heavily loaded.

The injured were taken to the cabooses of the relief trains, where temporary hospitals were improvised and their wounds taken care of. One collection was taken to Morton and the other to Tremont. The dead will lie beside the road all night, or until the arrival of the Coroner of Tazewell County in the morning.

Out of thirty-five men who constituted the crew of the work train, only four are living, and two of these are seriously injured.

TO SUCCEED ANDREW H. GREEN.

L. V. F. Randolph Appointed an Executor of Samuel J. Tilden's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 19.—Ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph of this city has been appointed an executor of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden to succeed Andrew H. Green, "The Father of Greater New York," who was murdered last week. The appointment was made by the other executors, John Bigelow and George W. Smith. Mr. Randolph is President of the Atlantic Trust Company and Vice President of the New York Consolidated Exchange.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday a minute was adopted recording appreciation of Mr. Green's work on behalf of the city, and in connection with the Park Department in particular.

FOR JERUSALEM SYNAGOGUE.

Chicago's "Scrap Iron King" Bequeathes Money for Holy City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Marks Nathan, the "scrap iron king," whose will has just been filed, left provision for the erection of a synagogue in Jerusalem. He also left instructions that land be purchased in the Holy City and dwellings erected for the free housing of the families of poor and deserving Jews.

Out of a total fortune of $120,000, made in the buying and selling of scrap iron, Mr. Nathan bequeathed $48,500 to charity.

The amount named for expenditure in Jerusalem was $15,000. An equal sum was set aside for the erection of a Jewish hospital or asylum for Jewish orphans.

MRS. LAMBERT TREE'S WILL.

Leaves $1,187,500 to Husband and Only Son.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The will of Annie J. Tree, wife of Lambert Tree, just filed in the probate Court, disposes of an estate of $1,187,500. Mrs. Tree died at sea on Oct. 8 while returning from Europe.

Her only heirs are her husband and son, Arthur M. Tree. The temporary residence is given as Leamington, England, and their permanent home as Chicago.

The will bequeaths $100,000 to the son and $3,000 is given to the endowment fund of St. Luke's Hospital. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to the husband.

An Axe and a Nail Start $6,000 Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—An axe that struck a nail in a naphtha barrel caused an explosion in S. Halsey & Sons' tannery at Belmont Avenue and West Kinney Street to-day, and started a fire that caused a loss of $6,000. Henry Hewitt and W. H. Hewitt, who were busy with the barrel, were saved from a serious burning only by their leather aprons, which, however, were burned to a crisp.

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HEPBURN RUSSELL STRICKEN IN ATLANTA.

New York City Lawyer Has an Operation Performed on One of His Eyes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—William Hepburn Russell of the New York law firm of Russell & Winslow, and a Commissioner of Accounts under the Low administration, reached Atlanta this afternoon in such acute pain from an abscess on one of his eyes that he immediately left the train for an oculist's office, where an operation was performed.

The operation was successful, but Mr. Russell is said to be in a serious condition. Dr. Calhoun, who performed the operation, hopes to save the sight.

Mr. Russell has come to Atlanta to represent the National Financial Company in suits brought against the concern by the stockholders of two bankrupt building and loan associations. The stockholders allege that the New York concern secured the assets of the building companies in an illegal way. About a million dollars is involved in the suit.

MAY TREAT WITH RUSSIA.

Action Proposed by Congressman Goldfogle on Non-Recognition of Passports Held by Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Goldfogle of New York, accompanied by Representative Emerich of Illinois, this morning presented to Speaker Cannon the Board of Delegates of Civil and Religious Rights of the Union of Hebrew Congregations of America, consisting of Gen. Seasongood of Ohio, Samuel Walker of Illinois, William Hackenberg of Pennsylvania, Morris Loth of Illinois, J. M. Goldman of Ohio, Dr. Leo M. Wise, editor of The American Israelite; Simon Wolf of Washington, M. W. Platzek of New York, Jacob Wertheim, the Rev. Dr. Stern of Washington, and the Rev. Dr. Abraham Simon of Omaha.

These gentlemen were also introduced by Congressman Goldfogle to Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representative Hitt, who will be continued as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The greetings were very cordial.

Congressman Goldfogle's remarks indicated that during the coming regular session the matter of Russia's refusal to honor generally American passports when presented by citizens of Jewish faith would be taken up, and action urged by him tending toward the negotiation of a treaty with Russia, under which uniform treatment and protection should be accorded to every citizen holding the American passport, regardless of his race or creed.

AN ENOCH ARDEN'S HARD LUCK.

Veteran on Whose Life Insurance Had Been Collected Arrested on Wife's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Edward Wynne deserted his wife, who now lives at 1,311 Williams Street, nineteen years ago. Thinking the body of a soldier in the almshouse at Cleveland was that of her husband, Mrs. Wynne buried it and collected the life insurance. To-day Wynne was arrested on the charge of desertion and non-support and held in $500 bail for court by Magistrate Kochersperger.

Standing in the dock Wynne, a gray-haired veteran of the civil war, told this story: "This woman has buried some old soldier instead of me out in Cleveland, and she received my insurance from the Metropolitan Insurance Company and spent it on his funeral."

The humor of the situation prompted Magistrate Kochersperger to ask the veteran when he came to life again.

"I don't know that I am alive," answered the man.

Mrs. Wynne told how she had supported herself for the last nineteen years and of her burial of the soldier in Cleveland who bore the same name as her husband. She never doubted that her husband was dead until six months ago, when her son said his father had called at the Williams Street home and disclosed his identity. Then she learned that a mistake had been made, and that her husband really was alive. As a result she had him arrested, as she is no longer able to support herself.

CONTEST OVER TEFFT ESTATE.

Court Refuses Plea of Miss Whitney for Co-Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—Judge Edward T. Slocum denied the application of Miss Helen M. Whitney of Boston, who petitioned for appointment as co-administrator of the estate of the late Frank Griswold Tefft of New York and Great Barrington, who died in Great Barrington Nov. 9, leaving a will which has been filed in the Surrogates' Court in New York for probate. This will, which will be contested by Mr. Tefft's son and only heir, Erastus T. Tefft, left $10,000 to Miss Whitney and $1,000 to his son, who on Tuesday was appointed by Judge Slocum as special administrator of the estate of his father under $10,000 bonds.

Mr. Hibbard, for the petitioner, said he did not ask for the removal of Mr. Tefft as special administrator, but petitioned for Miss Whitney's appointment as co-administrator. If the parties could not act in concord, then he applied for the appointment of a disinterested party as administrator.

Lawyer Herbert A. Joyner, for Mr. Tefft, the heir of the property, opposed his removal and the appointment of Miss Whitney, claiming she was unfit to share the responsibility of administration.

The hearing brought out that Mr. Tefft's Great Barrington property was worth $100,000, and that his New York estate was valued at $10,000. Judge Slocum denied the petition of Miss Whitney and appointed Frank Wright of Great Barrington co-administrator with Mr. Tefft.

New Yorkers Share in Big Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—An estate of $1,070,000 is divided by the will of David Kohn, who died Nov. 15. The document was filed to-day and gives all the income of the property to Mrs. Theresa Kohn, the widow. The heirs who will share the property after the death of their mother are Julia K. Bernheimer, Chicago; Harry D. and Edward D. Kohn, New York, and Alfred D. Kohn, Chicago.

At the Horse Show
The Best people smoke
Pall Mall
Lenden Cigarettes
For the Connoisseur.—Adv.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY BILL PASSES HOUSE

Vote of 335 to 21 to Put the Treaty Into Effect.

AMENDMENTS ALL DEFEATED

Messrs. Williams and Payne Cross Swords in Lively Fashion During the Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Cuban Reciprocity bill was passed by the House this afternoon by a vote approximating unanimity, only 21 votes standing up to be counted in the negative.

When the debate closed and preparation was being made for taking the vote, Mr. Williams moved to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to bring it back with the amendments proposed by the Democrats, and which they were not permitted to offer under the rule.

Mr. Payne raised the point that the motion was not in order and that it was dilatory. The Chair was ready to rule, but withheld the ruling in order to hear Mr. Williams on the point of order. He contended that the motion to recommit could be made any time before or after the previous question was ordered, and that, as no opportunity had been offered for amendment, the House should not be deprived of expression on a motion to recommit.

Mr. Payne insisted on his point of order, and the Speaker ruled that the motion of Mr. Williams was not in order, the rule providing that at a certain time a vote should be taken on the bill without intermediary motions. An appeal was taken from this decision, and on a roll call the vote stood 193 to 165 in favor of sustaining the Chair, a strict party vote.

Following this a vote was taken on the passage of the bill. The opposition desired to have a record vote, and demanded a roll call, but could not muster sufficient strength to make the necessary order, and the vote was taken by a division of the House, the affirmative standing 335 and the negative 21. The latter were made up mainly of Republicans from Minnesota and Michigan and Democrats from Louisiana and Texas.

The bill will go to the Senate to-morrow, that body having decided upon holding a session Friday that it might be received and sent to the committee. It is believed the bill will be reported within a few days after the regular committees shall be announced, and the expectation is that the committees will be ready for announcement the first of the coming week.

The Democratic Senators will offer the amendments which their political associates of the House were precluded from offering, but the Republicans have decided that no amendments shall be made to the measure and that it shall be passed just as it was received from the House. There is no disposition on the part of the majority to crowd the consideration, and ample time will be provided for debate.

It was supposed a movement would be made to push the matter to a vote during the extra session, but it is reported that will not be done. When the bill comes from the Foreign Committee an effort will be made to get an agreement upon a day for the final vote, but it is not likely the Democrats will consent to fix a time until the debate has had a run of several days.

A leading Republican Senator said this afternoon that he did not expect a vote would be had on the bill until the first week of the regular session, which will begin Dec. 7.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Cannon received the applause of the Democratic side when he entertained the appeal from his ruling asked by Mr. Williams, the Speaker saying he preferred to err, if he erred at all, in giving the House the right to express its will. The appeal was tabled by a strict party vote.

The debate begun Monday was continued up to within a few minutes of 4 o'clock, the time appointed to take a vote on the final passage of the bill. Mr. Williams closed the debate for his side and made an arraignment of the Republican policy of protection.

McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) made the closing speech on the Republican side, other speakers on that side being Hepburn, (Iowa,) and Watson, (Ind.) Mr. Broussard (Dem., La.,) opposed the bill, and Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) supported it.

The announcement of the passage of the bill caused only a slight demonstration.

Mr. McClellan, Mayor-elect of New York City, occupied the Speaker's chair for a while to-day as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Broussard opened the debate when th House resumed consideration of the Cuban bill to-day. He opposed the measure and said it was not in line with Democratic tariff reform. He said the President had infringed on the rights of the House. The trust, he said, would profit by the reduction of the tariff on sugar, and no benefits would accrue to the consumer.

Mr. Hepburn followed, stating at the outset that he would vote for the bill, but with reluctance. He said he was not one of those who believed we owed Cuba anything. This country had spent $300,000,000 of $400,000,000 and sacrificed many lives that Cuba might be relieved from oppression. Mr. Hepburn said he believed in Republican reciprocity—the reciprocity of McKinley. In this connection he quoted from the speech made by the late President at Buffalo.

MR. HEPBURN'S POSITION.

He declared that there was nothing in that speech that differed one iota from the established policy of the Republican Party; there was absolutely nothing in that speech to show that McKinley was approaching free trade. He [Hepburn] believed in protection as advocated by the Republican Party, but there was no sanctity or sacredness in schedules, and he cited the number of times they had been changed.

He reviewed the history of tariff legislation, comparing the balances in favor of this country under Republican policies with those under Democratic control. This country was no longer a debtor Nation, he said, and the Republicans had changed all this. He was one of those who believed in letting well enough alone.

Mr. Sulzer [Dem., N. Y.,] said he would vote for the bill as it was a little step in the right direction. But for the cast iron rule which, he said, had been adopted by the majority he would propose amendments abolishing the differential and color restrictions on sugar, which he said sheltered monopoly. He declared that the majority was afraid to go on record on the amendments the minority sought to impose.

"What a spectacle of commercial selfishness, monopolistic greed, and political shortsightedness the Republican Party presents to-day," he said, "when it is so wedded to its protective tariff policy that apparently it would rather witness injury to Cuba than break down its present system."

Mr. Watson, a new member of the Ways and Means Committee, favored the bill because the 20 per cent. reduction proposed would not injure the sugar industry. It did not interfere, said he, with the protective tariff, but would do justice to a struggling people. There was no reason why the tariff should be revised at this time.

Mr. Williams, leader of the minority, answering a statement on the Republican side that the Democrats forced the talking on this bill, said he had offered to have a vote on the minority amendment and then vote on the bill without debate.

Replying to Mr. Watson, Mr. Williams said: "Protection is a system of taxation, whereby many are robbed in order that a few may be hot-housed by legislation into artificial prosperity."

Mr. Williams charged that the Republicans did not dare enter on tariff revision for fear it would open the doors to too extended a revision. The Republicans had a majority in the House and Senate, and a very large majority in the White House." Some of the pledges of prosperity of the majority were already collapsing. The people, he said, were beginning to find that their laws were keeping in power not only monopolies, but public cheats. Referring to Mr. Grosvenor, he said he was a "most exuberant prophet," adding that he (Williams) would attempt no prophecies.

Mr. Lacey (Iowa) having called Mr. Williams's attention to an error in the date of a letter quoted, said he did not want the gentleman from Mississippi to make a mistake so early in his leadership.

"One good thing about this side is, if the leader makes a mistake he will have no followers, but if the leader on that [Republican] side makes a mistake you continue to follow him," said Mr. Williams.

CROSS-FIRE OF REPARTEE.

Mr. Williams, in support of his contention for an amendment to the treaty, said that it would take only a few weeks to secure it.

Mr. Payne answered that it would take months.

"Suppose it did take months?" asked Mr. Williams, to which Mr. Payne replied:

"The gentleman is trying to help the Sugar Trust by his amendment."

"Well," responded Mr. Williams, "if I am, the Lord knows I am unconscious of it, but I will say the length of time it would take depends upon the care and strenuosity brought into action at the other end of the avenue. If you could just half approximate the celerity that has latterly actuated this Administration in connection with the new-born Republic of Panama you would have it back here in three days." (Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.)

"But the minds of the mighty Czars in other places have not operated on this Panama business yet, and they have operated on this treaty," said Mr. Payne.

"They will operate quickly in some way or other," said Mr. Williams, "provided the trust is not hurt. They are waiting for us."

Mr. McCall said that his deduction from a study of the effect of the treaty was that the reduction of duty on sugar would not materially affect its price in this country, and that consequently the Cuban planter would get the benefit of the saving on the tariff; and that increased exports from the United States to Cuba, and from Cuba to the United States, of other articles would follow, resulting in general prosperity.

Twelve minutes before 4 o'clock Mr. Payne of New York announced that he did not care to consume the balance of his time, and thereupon Mr. Williams moved to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions in the line of amendments previously proposed.

The Speaker ruled the motion to be out of order. Mr. Williams appealed from the decision of the Chair, and asked to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. Payne raised a point of order, but the Speaker entertained the appeal, saying that he preferred to err, if at all, in giving the House the right to express its will, although it had previously expressed itself otherwise.

Mr. Williams said his motion was not dilatory, but was made because the minority had endeavored persistently to secure a vote on the amendments.

Mr. Payne moved to lay the appeal on the table, and his motion carried by a vote of 193 to 165, a strict party alignment.

On the passage of the bill an attempt was made to secure a yea and nay vote, but only twenty-three members seconded the demand, an insufficient number.

William Alden Smith (Rep. Mich.) demanded a division, and on a rising vote the yeas were 335 and the nays 21. This passed the bill.

It was agreed that when the House adjourned to-morrow it be to meet on Tuesday next. The House adjourned at 4:28 o'clock.

The Senate transacted no business in open session to-day beyond the receipt of bills and petitions. An executive session was ordered at 12:25 o'clock, and adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock.

REJOICING IN HAVANA.

News of the Action of Congress Makes the Cubans Happy.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Great satisfaction is expressed here to-night at the news that the United States House of Representatives had by a big majority passed the bill for reciprocity with Cuba.

Recent reports of the progress of the bill practically removed the more or less settled apprehension that Congress would not carry out what the people of Cuba understood to have been the virtual promise of the McKinley Administration.

To-day's vote, it is believed, gives assurance that the action of the Senate will also be prompt and conclusive.

SENATOR HANNA WRITES "NO."

Declines to be Considered as Candidate for President.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 19.—After the Ohio election J. Conine of this city, an ex-Ohioan, wrote Senator Hanna urging him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. Mr. Conine received the following letter from him to-day:

"Please accept my thanks for your letter of congratulations upon the result of the recent election in Ohio. I consider the great victory there an indorsement of the principles and policies of the Republican Party, and it should find an echo in the campaign of next year. Certainly all who are interested in the prosperity and development of our country agree that the Republican Party should be in power, and Ohio has spoken unequivocally.

"While I am gratified by that element in the result which might be considered a personal vindication, it does not justify the claims of my friends with reference to the suggestions of my nomination for the Presidency. I have no personal ambition to advance, and my desire to serve my party constrains me to ask my friends not to place me in the embarrassing position which would result from such a movement."

OCEAN GROVE'S NEW TEMPLE.

A New $50,000 Building for the Young People Planned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, President of the Ocean Grove Campmeeting Association, at the annual meeting of that body in Ocean Grove to-day, laid before the members sketches for a new memorial temple to replace the old and inadequate Young People's Temple.

The preliminary plans call for a magnificent $50,000 structure somewhat on the Colonial style, 124 feet long and 89 feet wide, with accommodations for 1,800 persons on the ground floor and 1,200 persons in the gallery. There will be about eighty memorial windows, and each of the porch columns will be a memorial. In each section of seats, both on main floor and gallery, will be placed a memorial chair with suitable tablets.

The Rev. William H. Morgan of Newark, the Rev. Charles L. Mead of Hoboken, R. N. Cole of Ocean Grove, and L. Blanchard of Newark were admitted to membership, and the old officers were re-elected.

N. Y. TO BUFFALO AND CHICAGO.
Lehigh Valley R. R., excellent ferry service, 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN ENVOYS ARRIVE AT COLON

It Is Considered Certain That Their Mission Will Fail.

Members of the Junta Visit Admiral Glass on the Marblehead—United States Warships Salute the Panamanian Flag.

COLON, Nov. 19.—Gens. Reyes, Ospina, and Holguin, appointed as Commissioners by the Colombian Government to come to the Isthmus and negotiate for terms of peace looking to "the saving of the national honor," arrived here to-night on the French steamer Canada. The Peace Commissioners left Savanilla yesterday without knowing the result of the conference between the Peace Commission from the Department of Bolivar and the members of the Junta on board the Mayflower. When Gen. Reyes learned of this conference he said that he entirely disapproved of the mission of the Bolivarians.

Other prominent Colombian Generals on the Canada are Sarria, Ortiz, Bustamente, Angulo and Lucas Caballero. Gens. Bustamente and Caballero, who are prominent members of the Liberal Party, joined the Peace Commissioners at Savanilla, but were not delegated by the Bogota Government.

There was great excitement on the arrival of the Canada. Hundreds of people flocked to the neighborhood of the dock, but were prevented from reaching the vessel by marines who were landed from the United Stats warships as soon as the Canada was sighted. The marines now guard the wharf.

Capt. Merriam of the Dixie immediately went aboard the Canada and conveyed to Gen. Reyes the result of the mission of the Bolivarians. He invited Gen. Reyes and the other members of the commission to come aboard the Dixie, but the General and his companions declined the invitation. Admiral Coghlan, who had just arrived from Panama, extended an invitation to the Commissioners to come aboard the Mayflower, but the Admiral's invitation was also declined.

It is understood that Gen. Reyes and the other Colombian officers will remain on the Canada until to-morrow evening, possibly until Saturday evening, when they will leave for Port Limon, for which destination all have tickets.

The Commissioners sent a telegram to the Junta at Panama, asking for a conference there to-morrow, but the Panamanian Government declined to grant the request. It is expected, however, that a representative delegation from Panama will arrive here to-morrow and confer with the Commissioners on board the Canada.

The Colombian Generals were not permitted to land at Colon, and it is considered absolutely certain that their mission, like that of the Commissioners from the Department of Bolivar, will prove altogether futile.

PANAMA, Nov. 19.—Two events of great magnitude to them cheered the hearts of the Isthmians yesterday.

The Junta, accompanied by Ministers Espriella Morales and Ricardo Arias, returned the official visit of Rear Admiral Glass on board the flagship Marblehead. On boarding the cruiser they were received by Admiral Glass and the commanders of the Wyoming and Boston. All the American vessels manned ship, the flag of the Republic of Panama was hoisted, and salutes of twenty-one guns were fired by each ship.

After a short stay on deck the Panamanians were invited below, where Ricardo Arias, in the name of the Junta, said that the moment was extraordinary, and the words uttered formed history. The first result of her independence expected by Panama was the opening of the canal, which he considered to be the keystone of the American National edifice. The canal, Señor Arias continued, would permanently unite the United States' Asiatic and Caribbean possessions. The interests of Panama and the United States were so closely interwoven that the latter had not hesitated to stand, it might be said, as sponsor for Panama to the world, in being the first to recognize its independence. The perilous career of the Admiral was doubtless marked by proud and dear recollections, but the memory of this Nov. 18, said Señor Arias, must find a preferential place in his future recollections. To the Panamanians the booming of the American guns while the flag of Panama was hoisted to the Marblehead's topmast would echo as long as their hearts beat.

Admiral Glass, in reply, said he was deeply moved by the sincere and patriotic sentiments Señor Arias had expressed, and added that one of the happiest moments of his life was when saluting for the first time the flag of the Republic of Panama, which, though small in size, could compete with the greatest republics of the world in noble sentiments and generosity. He drank to its future and to the welfare of its founders.

After being aboard the Marblehead about half an hour, the Panamanians returned to the shore amid the firing of salutes from the American warships.

The second event of great importance to the Panamanians was the receipt of news that France had recognized the republic, which added considerably to the joyous feeling of the inhabitants of Panama. Large crowds, with a band of music, went to the residence of the French Consul, who very courteously received his numerous friends amid frenzied cheers for France.

SITUATION AT BOGOTA BETTER.

But It Is Reported at Colon That Minister Beaupre Is Coming Home.

BOGOTA, Nov. 17.—The Colombian Government will protect the United States Legation and American citizens here.

There is no fear of a demonstration against them.

COLON, Nov. 19.—The steamship Canada brings news that there was great excitement at Bogota when the happenings on the Isthmus became known there. Nothing alarming, however, occurred.

When the Colombian Peace Commission left Bogota United States Minister Beaupre was getting ready for his departure for the United States. The Minister, it is believed, will arrive on the Isthmus some time next week.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Minister Beaupré, dated Bogota two days ago, saying that the excitement was abating.

Minister Beaupré also stated that he was finding great difficulty in convincing the

Continued on Page 2

SITUATION IN JOLO BAD.

Moros Generally in a State of Unrest—Several Weeks of Fighting Expected.

MANILA, Nov. 19.—The situation in Jolo indicates several weeks of fighting. The Moros generally are in a state of unrest.

Sixty-five prisoners have escaped at Cagayan. Among them are a number of desperate characters.

SENT MESSAGE TELLING OF HIS OWN MURDER.

Grit Shown by Operator William Clendenin Before He Died at Hands of Assassin.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 19.—"I have been shot by a man in tres, through the tower window, and am dying. Send help."

This message was flashed into the Chief Dispatcher's office of the Pennsylvania Division of the New York Central Railroad, at Jersey Shore, to-night at 7 o'clock by William Clendenin, night operator at Brown's Tower, five miles away.

A quarter of an hour later a party of officers found Clendenin dead under the table. After the message had been sent the assassins had entered the tower and crushed his head with a blunt instrument.

It is believed that robbery was the motive, as one of the operators was known to carry large sums of money.

Great excitement prevails, and large bodies of armed men are scouring the woods for the murderers. Clendenin was twenty-eight years of age and unmarried.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO GERMAN CITIZENS.

He Says the United States Owes Much to Their Influence on National Character.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt to-day received in the East Room of the White House about one hundred and fifty representatives of the German societies of Washington, to whom he delivered a brief address.

The delegates called on the President to announce to him the opening next Monday evening of their celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Germantown, Penn., and to ask him to participate in it. The President will press an electric button in the White House, which will flash in electric lights the opening of the celebration in Convention Hall. After a short address by Mr. Voelckner of the societies, President Roosevelt addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Voelckner and gentlemen: It gives me peculiar pleasure to greet you to-day. And it is a matter of real regret to me that I cannot attend formally your celebration.

"You are quite right, Mr. Chairman, when you speak of the stand that the German element in our citizenship has always taken in all crises of our National life. In the first place, from the beginning of our Colonial history to this day, the German strain has been constantly increasing in importance among the many strains that go to make up our composite National character.

"I do not have to repeat to you the story of the early German immigration to this country—the German immigration that began in a mass toward the end of the seventeenth century, but before that time had been represented among the very first settlers.

"Allow me to give you one bit of ancestral experience of mine. The first head of the New York City Government, who was of German birth, was Leisler, in about the year 1689. He was the representative of the popular faction in the New York colony of that day, and among the Leislerian Aldermen was a forbear of mine, named Roosevelt.

"You are entirely familiar, of course, with the German immigration that went to the formation of Pennsylvania from the beginning. That element was equally strong in the Mohawk Valley in New York; it was equally strong in Middle and Western Maryland. For instance, in the Revolutionary war one of the distinguished figures contributed by New York to the cause of independence was that of the German Herkimer, whose fight in the Mohawk Valley represented one of the turning points in the struggle for independence, and one of the New York counties is now named after him.

"The other day I went out to the battlefield of Antietam, in Maryland. There the Memorial Church is the German Lutheran Church, which was founded in 1768, the settlement in the neighborhood of Antietam being originally exclusively a German settlement. There is a list of its pastors, and, curiously enough, a series of memorial windows of men with German names—men who belonged to the Maryland regiment recruited largely from that region for the civil war, which Maryland regiment was mainly composed of men of German extraction.

"In the civil war it would be difficult to paint in too strong colors what I may well-nigh call the all-importance of the attitude of the American citizens of German birth and extraction toward the cause of union and liberty, especially in what were then known as the border States.

"It would have been out of the question to keep Missouri loyal had it not been for the German element therein. It was the German portion of the city of St. Louis which formed the core of the union cause in Missouri, and but little less important was the part played by the Germans in Maryland, and also in Louisville and other portions of Kentucky.

"If it were proper in addressing a body representing various creeds and shades of religious belief, I should ask you all to attend service next Sunday at my church, which happens to be the German Reformed Church. They have not a Dutch Reformed Church here, so I go to the nearest to it.

"Each body of immigrants, each element that has thus been added to our National strain, has contributed something of value to the National character, and to no element do we owe more than to that element represented by those whom I have the honor this day of addressing."

At the conclusion of the address the President extended a cordial personal greeting to each of the delegates.

SHERIFF AFTER MR. ZEIGLER.

Missouri Official Seeks Extradition of New York Baking Powder Man.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Sheriff E. A. Smith of Missouri arrived here this morning with papers of requisition from the Governor of Missouri upon Gov. Odell for the extradition of William Zeigler of New York, accused of bribery in connection with baking powder legislation in Missouri.

Gov. Odell is out of the city, and not expected before Saturday. Upon that day, it is thought, he will fix a day next week for a hearing upon the matter. It is said that the Attorney General of Missouri will appear before the Governor in support of the requisition.

It is understood that the issue upon which extradition will be contested is whether Zeigler was in Missouri in March, 1901, when the bribery is alleged to have been committed. The affidavit alleging Zeigler's presence in St. Louis is sworn to by one Brown.

TWO KILLED, 9 HURT ON BROOKLYN TRAIN

Telescoped Cars Catch Fire After a Collision.

MAD RUSH OF PASSENGERS

Flee in Terror from Flames Caused by Dazzling Electric Flashes.

Marvelously Escape Deadly Peril of Third Rail in Flight Along the Tracks—Crowds in the Streets in Danger.

In one of the most remarkable accidents occurring in recent years on the elevated railroads of Brooklyn, two men were killed last night, nine other persons injured, and four cars practically destroyed by fire on the Fifth Avenue line at Thirtieth Street. One train was run into in the rear by another train and the cars telescoped. Instantly there followed a series of dazzling electric flashes and the cars of the trains were enveloped in flames.

The passengers, thrown together in heaps, scrambled to their feet again—those who could—and rushed to the doors and windows in wild panic, fleeing along the track to the nearest station, braving in their anxiety to escape from the burning train the dangers from the deadly "third rail."

When the firemen had arrived and put out the fire, the motorman of the rear train, John Cahill of 258 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, and Patrick Cahill, the conductor, who lived at 460 Prospect Avenue, were found dead on board, the former crushed at his post and the latter burned to death.

The accident was caused by the collision of a train bound to the bridge from Sixty-fifth Street with a train that had just started from the station at Thirty-sixth Street for the same destination. The Sixty-fifth Street train had left the station at 5:05 and the train from Thirty-sixth Street five minutes later. Just as the Thirty-sixth Street train reached Twenty-ninth Street a fuse blew out and the train came to a standstill.

Hart, the conductor on the first train, says that he ran to the rear platform and held a red lantern to warn the approaching train. It was believed, however, that Cahill, the motorman of the rear train, did not see the train ahead or the signal, for he did not diminish speed, and the cars came together with a crash that could be heard for blocks. Hart was thrown to the track and, although injured, groped his way back with the lantern in his hand to warn other trains. He was found later by the fireman and Ambulance Surgeon Heisman of the Norwegian Hospital lying on the track in a dazed condition, with his clothes almost torn from his back.

TELESCOPED CARS ABLAZE.

Before the sound of the collision had died away flames were seen to issue from under the cars, where the motors are located. Within a moment the rear car of the first train and the first car of the second train, which were completely telescoped, were enveloped in flames, and the other cars caught but a moment thereafter.

Accounts differ as to the number of passengers on the trains. It is known that the "short train," as the train from Thirty-sixth Street was designated, contained no one but the train crew. It consisted of four cars. The other train, consisting of five cars, is believed to have contained about ninety or a hundred passengers. Four of the nine cars were completely destroyed by the flames, and the two cars telescoped were mere cinders when the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the blaze.

It was some time before the firemen arrived, and Battalion Chief Dooley, who had charge at the fire, complained indignantly of the delay in sending in the alarm. As soon as the first engine company arrived and could get to work, however, the men made short work of the flames. They were unable to get at the cars until the arrival of Ladder Truck No. 04. This company did yeoman service, climbing into the burning cars as soon as they could get their ladders up. They were accompanied by Dr. Heisman, who made his way into the cars with them and assisted in getting out the dead and injured.

John Cahill, the motorman, was found bolt upright, wedged against the motor, and the woodwork had to be chopped away to get him out. Almost every bone in his body had been broken by the impact, and he was burned to a cinder. Patrick Cahill, the conductor, was found lying on the floor of the car. He, too, was burned beyond recognition, and it was only from the position of the two bodies that their identity was determined. The bodies and the injured men were removed to the forward car of the first train, and this car was afterward attached to a locomotive and taken to the Twenty-fifth Street station, where the dead and injured were taken to the street and removed.

THE INJURED.

Those injured were:

COOK, WILLIAM, a car-heater tender of 823 Central Avenue; suffered bruises and shock; taken home.

CURTIS, JOHN, a passenger, of Navesink Highlands, N. J.; suffering from shock; taken home by friends.

DAYTON, WARREN, 28 years old, of 242 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, a guard; fell to street and suffered a fracture of the left hip; taken to Seney Hospital.

DOUGLASS, RALPH, of 274 Fourteenth Street, passenger; bruises and cuts about face and body; taken home.

FRIEDMAN, MORRIS, twenty-eight years old, 324 Henry Street, Manhattan; cut with broken glass and bruises; treated at Norwegian Hospital and left for home.

HART, CHARLES, 54 years old, conductor; burned about body and face and suffering from shock; taken to Norwegian Hospital.

SCHLANG, PHILIP, a heater tender, living at 511 Grahame Avenue; bruises and shock; treated at Norwegian Hospital and left for home.

STONE, MORRIS, a real estate broker, 10 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Manhattan; shock and bruises; left for home.

VELOSKY, Nathan, twenty-two years old, 43 East Fourth Street, Manhattan; cut and bruised; treated at Norwegian Hospital and left for home.

The two dead men were placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the Forty-third Street Police Station. Later in the evening John Cahill's wife called at the police station, but failed to identify the body of her husband.

The passengers on the train from Bay

Riders were thrown into a heap and an indescribable panic ensued. Men and women scrambled through the now panelless windows and fell in a heap on the paths running along both sides of the track. Remarkably enough, all escaped shock, although the electric current had been transmitted from the third rail to the iron guard rail at the side. They rushed helter skelter to the stations at Thirty-sixth Street and at Twenty-fifth Street and made their way to the street, seeking refuge in near-by stores and houses.

Soon the streets below were filled with curious clamoring crowds, and the police had great difficulty in keeping back those who were dangerously near the elevated structure. The street and the sward in Greenwood Cemetery were filled with broken glass and sections of the framework of the wrecked cars. The cars themselves teemed threateningly toward the street, and even after the wrecking crew of the railroad company had thrown hawsers around the wreck, fastening it to the track, it was feared that they would go over.

When the news was received in upper South Brooklyn and the suburbs it grew with repeating, it being soon thought that many trains had been wrecked. The idea was that the trains had been those coming from New York. As a result thousands hurried to the scene of the disaster seeking news of their people. They swarmed about the Forty-third Street Police Station so that it was necessary to use the whole force there, and many of the men from other stations who had been summoned to the scene of the accident to try to quiet and calm the crowd.

WILD WITH APPREHENSION.

Many persons were weeping and in a state that made it almost impossible for the policemen to control them. Men cursed and vowed vengeance, while the women shrieked and even tore at their hair. It took a full hour before the officers were able to convince some of the people that the accident was not on a train coming from New York.

At first, a few at a time, they left the station, going toward the Third Avenue surface road, where the cars were already filled beyond their usual capacity of crowding, and it was not long before the great crowd stormed the cars, people riding even on top of the vehicles. There was the greatest confusion, and many people were hurt in the crush. To make matters worse, women would faint every now and then, and with the greatest difficulty that they could be carried from the cars to the street.

There were several fights on the cars, due to the presence of pickpockets, who were early on the scene. It was not at all unusual to hear women shrieking and men fighting on cars that were hurrying along, without a chance of sighting a policeman, as most of them had been called to subdue the crowds at the scene of the accident.

It was said that the delay in sending in the aid for the firemen after the accident was due to the fact that employes of the company are under instructions never to call in outside help in case of accident unless considered absolutely necessary, and that they attempted to put out the fire themselves.

Why it was that the flames broke out immediately after the collision no one seemed to be able clearly to explain. An eye witness to the accident declared that when the cars came together the motors continued to work, making a terrific grinding noise, throwing everything clear and that this was followed by the sound of an explosion. Thereupon the cars were enveloped in flames.

It was said that after the collision a man who looked like an Italian leaped from the side of the elevated structure to the cemetery. He struck the heavy privet hedge at the border of the grass, and, escaping injury, ran off like a deer.

After the firemen left the scene of the accident the wrecking crew of the railroad company began its work on the cars. They tore away a part of the bodies of the two telescoped cars, and then hitched four engines, two at each end of the wreck, started them, and drew them apart. It was announced that the road would be clear this morning.

TRAFFIC TIED UP.

Two Elevated Road Divisions and Fifth Avenue Trolley Line Blocked — Terrific Crush at the Bridge.

The accident caused a complete tie-up of traffic on the Bay Ridge and Bath Beach divisions of the elevated road, and, occurring during the "rush" time, led to a great jam of South Brooklyn and suburban passengers at the Park Row end of the bridge, and also at the bridge terminal of the elevated road in Brooklyn.

When the Fifth Avenue trains stopped running thousands of people crowded the platform in the Park Row terminal. Many of them crossed by the bridge cars to the Brooklyn side, and soon the jam there was quite as bad. When news as to the seriousness of the accident finally reached the bridge, South Brooklyn and suburban-bound elevated passengers were told to take the trolley cars.

There another difficulty was met, as the Fifth Avenue trolley cars had also been blocked as a result of the accident. The Third Avenue line was the only direct road running to the further South Brooklyn and suburban districts, and there was a rib-bruising and clothes-spoiling rush for the cars of this line.

Probably no trolley cars ever started across the bridge as crowded as were those of the Third Avenue line. Passengers were packed so tightly inside the cars that they could scarcely move, and boys were hanging on by the hand rails on the rear platform and, all rules of the company to the contrary notwithstanding, even the front platforms were crowded with passengers, who pushed the conductors aside and forced their way out there, making it difficult for the motormen to operate the cars.

Those who tried their luck at this end of the bridge had a hard time of it. Very few cars seemed to run to the districts affected, and these were altogether insufficient to carry away the vast throngs anxious to board them. The Third Avenue line, which runs to Bay Ridge, carried the bulk of this traffic. Nearly every car of this line which pulled out from the Bridge carried over 100 passengers, and several had nearly 125 aboard. The Seventh Avenue line also carried considerably more than its usual number of passengers, and the Smith and Court Street lines were taxed beyond the limits of their capacity.

Women found it almost impossible to board any of the cars of these particular lines, and many of them made their way to the Battery and Fulton Ferry. At the Battery the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry carried them to South Brooklyn, while others in connection with the Fifth Avenue surface cars went to Fulton Ferry. Many men also made use of this means of reaching their homes.

In Brooklyn it was impossible to board any of these lines. Car after car passed the Borough Hall loaded away beyond its capacity, and those intending to go could not be taken aboard. Several Fifth Avenue cars went by with people seated on the fender, while every available place for getting a foothold was utilized.

The crowd at this point soon awakened to the fact that it was impossible to board the cars there, and they walked to Atlantic Avenue and Court Street, where they succeeded in boarding the South Ferry branch of the Fifth Avenue surface line. A good many of these persons were rewarded for their foresight by getting seats, but the majority had to force their way into the cars.

Once aboard, the cars of all lines but the Fifth Avenue ones, everything, leaving out of consideration the crowding, was all right. These cars went along nicely until about Twenty-fifth Street, a few blocks above the scene of the accident. Here the passengers were informed that they would have to walk to Thirty-sixth Street in order to continue their journey. This occasioned more confusion, and the efforts of the police to keep the people from walking underneath the burning train added to it.

Some passengers were forced to pay at least 15 cents in order to reach their home with any degree of quickness, but very few complaints were made. The conductors and inspectors of the road, however, were called upon to answer many questions, and this they did to the best of their ability. Few of them seemed to have any knowledge as to the time cars would be running, and most inquiries were staved over with the answer, "There ought to be one in a minute."

Passengers to Manhattan experienced similar trouble. Surface cars of the Fifth Avenue line from Ulmer Park and Bath Beach ran as far as Thirty-sixth Street, while others went to Thirty-ninth Street Ferry. As the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry provided no easy means of reaching New York, these cars were well patronized. Those who rode to Thirty-sixth Street walked to Twenty-fifth Street past the scene of the fire and there took cars for Fulton and South Ferry.

One of the worst features of the general confusion was due to the fact that on the elevated road the ticket sellers from as far as Myrtle Avenue to Bridge Street and the bridge continued selling tickets until the platforms were crowded to such an extent that there was very grave danger that people would be forced off the platforms to the tracks, with the deadly third rail there to kill them. Gradually these people learned that they could not get home by the elevated. They demanded their money back, but did not get it, although in several instances they threatened the ticket sellers with violence. Policemen who were sent to the congested stations prevented this and were themselves jostled and used so roughly that they threatened to draw their clubs.

A short time before 3 o'clock an occasional train traveled from the bridge as far out as Twenty-fifth Street. Here it was switched back to the Manhattan track, and in this way many people were enabled to reach Manhattan somewhat quicker, provided they managed to reach the station at the time the train was about to start. Trains were also started over the Bath Beach and Culver routes from the Thirty-sixth Street station, but all these things happened after the rush hours were over.

MAY HAVE BEEN NEGLIGENT.

Inquiry Into Responsibility for Disaster Said to Point to Dead Motorman —Officials Reticent.

News of the accident was telephoned to Vice President and General Manager Calderwood and General Superintendent Dow S. Smith as soon as it occurred, and they lost no time in getting to the scene. Mr. Calderwood directed the work of clearing the road and then made an investigation with a view to determining the cause of the accident and the responsibility for the same. He spent same time questioning the trainmen and other employes, and then went down town to the offices of the company in Montague Street. He remained there for an hour or more communicating over the telephone with various officials of the road.

Neither Mr. Calderwood nor Mr. Smith would make any statement as to the cause of or responsibility for the accident. It was announced at the scene of the accident that Mr. Calderwood would have something to say in behalf of the company after he reached the office down town. But if he intended to give out any statement he changed his ming after reaching the office.

"We have nothing to give out at present," was the only answer either he or Mr. Smith would give to all inquiries.

One of the minor officials of the elevated division, who was seen late last night, indicated that the investigation had shown to the railroad people that Cahill, the motorman of the second train, who was killed, had been negligent.

"The primary cause of the accident so far as could be learned," said this official, who, for certain reasons would not allow his name to be used, "was the blowing out of a fuse in the motor car of the first train. This caused this train to come to a standstill. It seems to be established that one of the guards on this train signaled the second train to stop. This train was descending the grade at a good rate of speed. The motorman of this train either failed to see the signal, or else ignored it. Or it may have been that he saw the signal when too late to stop his train.

"When the fuse in the forward train blew out, all the lights in that train, of course, went out instantly. With the train in darkness, the red light displayed in the rear should, therefore, have shown out clearly. We cannot understand how the motorman of the second train, if he was looking ahead along the track, failed to see this light.

"As to what caused the fire, it seemed to have been due to the blowing out of the motor of the second train. When the collision occurred the impact caused the motor to explode, the woodwork round about it taking fire immediately. The blaze was undoubtedly added to by the twisted and broken iron work falling upon the third rail."

COMBUSTIBLE CAR DANGER.

George Westinghouse, who has had a lifetime experience in handling electrical motors and machinery, has written several letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES within the past two years setting forth the danger which there would be in using combustible material on elevated or underground railways. The first letter, written just after the Liverpool tunnel disaster, pointed out the probability of the appalling consequences following a collision of electric motors in the subway should combustible material be in proximity.

Just after the accident in the Paris underground Mr. Westinghouse again emphasized the danger of having so much electrical machinery beneath combustible cars.

"It seems," he wrote, "almost axiomatic that the third rail be only charged with enough electricity to operate the train; that there never be more electrical energy at any point of a third rail than sufficient to operate the train; that electrical machinery be reduced to a minimum and be so located as to be under convenient supervision of attendants, and that in all elevated railroad work no combustible material be used." The following requirements, the writer says, can easily, and should be complied with:

(1) Trains of steel and fire-proof material.

(2) Division of the third rail for the supply of current into sections, each section being supplied only when required to propel the train.

(3) Limitation of the amount of current to each section, so that in event of short circuit the current may be shut off at a point some distance from such section of the third rail.

(4) Provision for cutting off of current from each supply section of third rail at will of motorman.

(5) No other live conductor than third rail to be close to the line.

(6) No wires carrying high voltage except on motor cars, and such cars to be only at ends of train.

PLATT AND ODELL IN CITY.

Each Uncertain Whether He Will See the Other, "but May" — Senator Doesn't Know of Any Vacancy in Excise Office.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who had planned to remain in Washington until Thanksgiving, arrived in the city suddenly yesterday afternoon in company with Mrs. Platt. When told, as he came into the Fifth Avenue Hotel, that Gov. Odell was in the city, he remarked: "'Sthat so? First I'd heard of it."

When the Governor was told that the Senator was in the city, he contented himself with "Is he?"

Senator Platt was asked if he would have a conference with the Governor. "I don't know; not to-day, anyway," said he. "I may see the Governor to-morrow."

Gov. Odell, when asked if he would see the Senator before he returned up the river, said: "No appointment has been made for a meeting. I may see him."

Both were asked with reference to the ousting of George Hilliard, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, and who his successor would be.

"I didn't know there was a vacancy in that office," remarked the Senator.

The Governor gave it as his opinion that there would be a change very soon. As to Hilliard's successor he had nothing to say.

There is little reason to doubt that Mr. Hilliard's successor will either be Charles S. Adler or Edward W. Pitkin.

Mr. Hilliard admitted yesterday that there would be a change in his office next week, if not sooner. Commissioner Cullinan visited him at his office yesterday, and after an inspection complimented Deputy Commissioner Hilliard on the manner in which he conducted the office.

It is conceded that much hangs on the stand the Governor may take with reference to Railroad Commissioner Frank M. Baker. Mr. Baker now holds office absolutely at the pleasure of the Governor, not having been confirmed when his name was sent to the Senate last session. The Governor can refuse to send his name to the Senate, and there are several leaders who believe that he will not send it, but will pick out an organization man, who as soon as appointed will at once become an ardent Odell man. Such an appointment would give the Governor control of the Board, and then many a railroad which has for some years looked for favors to the Platt organization will have to look to the Odell circle.

One of Senator Platt's chief ambitions is the re-election of Senator Depew. Gov. Odell would prefer to be junior Senator from New York. And that his stay in the city this week is for long-range fence building for just that thing there is no doubt. The Legislature to be elected next year will have to select the successor of Senator Depew. If the Republicans control, Depew will succeed himself or, of course, some other Republican will join Senator Platt in the Upper House at Washington.

CANAL TREATY TO BE RATIFIED AT PANAMA

United States Guarantees the New Republic's Independence.

Ratifications May Be Exchanged by Dec. 10—Serious Opposition to Canal Legislation at Washington Not Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There was general satisfaction at both ends of the Capitol to-day over the signing of the Hay-Varilla treaty.

The almost unanimous feeling among public men is that, as the purposes are accomplished for which the revolution on the Isthmus was brought about, the air will clear and public sentiment will gradually approve the attitude of the United States toward Colombia.

It is now settled that the treaty will not be ratified by the Republic of Panama through the Commissioners who arrived here last night. It was expected by Mr. Hay that the ratification might be made by this method, but Minister Varilla stated very positively that it would not be done in that way, and that the treaty must be sent to Panama. It will be ratified by the proper authorities there, and the Minister will be instructed by cable to exchange ratifications here. The length of time that will be taken for this procedure depends upon the date when the Commissioners sail from New York on the return journey to Panama, which, it is expected, will be Dec. 1. It is thought that the ratification at Panama will be made so that the exchange of ratifications may take place here by Dec. 10 if the United States Senate should ratify the treaty by that time.

It is understood that the plan of this Government in negotiating the treaty was to have the convention ratified by the Government of Panama before it is sent to the United States Senate. In this way the ratification of the treaty by the Senate will be the final act necessary to give it life, and this Government will not be caught in a trap as it was in the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty.

The first five articles of the Hay-Varilla treaty deal exclusively with the question of sovereignty. In substance they are to this effect:

DETAILS OF THE TREATY.

Article I.—The United States guarantees and agrees to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.

Article II.—The Republic of Panama cedes to the United States five miles on each side of the canal and three marine leagues at each terminal, and also any other lands necessary to the construction or maintenance of the canal and its auxiliaries.

Article III.—The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right to exercise the same power and authority over such lands "as if it were sovereign," and to the exclusion of such power by Panama.

Article IV.—The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the use of all the rivers, streams, and waters for navigation or so far as is necessary to the construction of the canal and its auxiliaries, including purposes of sanitation.

Article V.—The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a monopoly of any system of communication across its territory by canal or by railroad.

CANAL PORTS TO BE FREE.

The remaining twenty-one articles of the treaty deal for the most part with questions of administration. For example, Article VI. declares free for all time the ports at either entrance of the canal, including Panama and Colon, and provides that no dues or any kind shall be imposed by the Republic of Panama on any vessel using the canal or belonging to or employed by the United States. It provides also that the ports of Panama and Colon and others leading to the canal shall be free to the commerce of the world, and that no duties shall be imposed except on merchandise destined for consumption in the Republic of Panama and on vessels which touch at Colon and Panama and do not cross the canal.

The Panama Government, however, is allowed under this article to establish at these ports such Custom Houses and guards as may be deemed necessary to collect duties on importations destined for other parts of the Republic. To the United States is given the right to make use of the ports at two extremities of the canal as places of anchorage in order to make repairs and for loading, unloading, depositing, or transshipping cargoes which are in transit or destined for service of the canal and other works.

Article VI. further provides that all damages caused to private landowners by inundation or by the deviation of water courses or in other ways arising out of the construction or operation of the canal shall be appraised and determined by a joint commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Panama, and the United States in turn agrees to bear the sole cost of the indemnities granted by said commission.

In another article the Republic of Panama authorizes the new Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer its rights and concessions to the United States as well as the Panama Railroad and all or part of the shares of the company. It is stipulated, however, that the property outside the canal zone owned by the company shall revert to the Republic of Panama.

Other important provisions of the convention are:

The Republic of Panama agrees to secure for the United States the lands and rights that are required in the towns of Panama and Colon to effect the improvements provided for in the treaty, and authorizes the United States to impose and collect equitable water rates during fifty years. At the end of that time the use of the water shall be free for the inhabitants of Panama and Colon, except so far as may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of the water system and auxiliaries. The Republic of Panama shall not pay more for official dispatches over its telephone and telegraph lines to be constructed than those required from officials of the United States. The Republic of Panama shall permit immigration and free access to the lands and workshops of the canal and its auxiliaries to all employes of whatever nationality, provided they are under contract for work in any way connected with the canal. Such persons, with their families, shall be exempt from military service of the Republic of Panama. The United States may import into the canal zone free of duty any materials convenient in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal and auxiliaries, and provisions, medicine, clothing, and supplies for the use of all persons in the employ of the United States and for their families.

NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL.

It is provided that the canal when completed shall be neutral in perpetuity and shall be opened on the terms provided for by Section I. of Article III. of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of Nov. 18, 1901; that the Republic of Panama shall have the right to transport over the canal its vessels, troops, and munitions of war at all times free of charge; that the Republic of Panama agrees to cancel any treaty with a third power which in any manner modifies or conflicts with this convention; that the Republic of Panama agrees, if it should become necessary at any time, to employ armed forces to protect the canal or the ships using the same or the railways and auxiliary works, to provide the necessary forces for such purpose, and that if it cannot effectively handle the situation the Panama Government will allow the United States to employ whatever force may be necessary for that sole purpose, the said force to be withdrawn when the necessity for its presence has ceased; that when the circumstances demand the United States may send forces to the Isthmus without the advice or consent of the Panama Government, and that no change either in the Government or laws and treaties of the Republic of Panama shall, without the consent of the United States, affect in any way the provisions of this treaty.

Panama is to receive $10,000,000 and an annual payment of $250,000 beginning nine years from the date of the treaty.

The Administration leaders in Congress have not yet reached a conclusion in regard to what legislation may be required to carry into effect the terms of the treaty. By some it is said that the payment of the $40,000,000 to the Panama Canal Company can be made and the $10,000,000 can be paid to Panama instead of Colombia under the Spooner act, and that no further legislation by Congress will be required. It is held also that the present treaty is made under the express and direct authorization of the Spooner Act. There is, however, some doubt as to the validity of the payments under the existing law. There is some apprehension that the Controller of the Treasury might take the ground that the payments would be illegal without further action by Congress. Probably it will in the end be decided that the safe course lies in amending the act to conform with the recent events.

Judged by the comments to be heard on all sides at both ends of the Capitol, there can be no doubt that if it should be decided to propose new legislation to carry out the canal project there will be no difficulty in getting it through Congress. The Democrats are as much in favor of facilitating action toward making the canal an accomplished fact as are the Republicans. It is expected that the minority will seek opportunity in the course of the consideration of canal legislation to make political capital against President Roosevelt by a discussion of the events connected with the revolution on the Isthmus and the prompt negotiation of the Hay-Varilla treaty. But this will have little weight with the majority, and it is expected that, after criticising the Administration's policy, the minority will deliberately vote to accept the fruits of it.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH

It Is Suggested That Count Tisza Attacked the Austrian Premier by Prearrangement with Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the speech on Wednesday by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, seems to have strengthened the position of the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Körber, in Austria just as it has improved Count Tisza's in Hungary.

Some Machiavellian tongues pretend that the bickering was prearranged, and that Count Tisza considerately warned Dr. von Körber that it would be his painful duty to castigate him, thus improving the situation in Hungary, and, by reaction, the stability of the Austrian Cabinet. But, says the correspondent, Count Tisza is not an actor, and Dr. von Körber is not likely to embark on risky experiments.

Count Tisza, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday, in responding to a request that he define his attitude in regard to a speech by Premier von Körber, in the Reichsrath, said that Dr. von Körber's remarks were merely the dilettante utterances of a distinguished foreigner, who is not entitled to express an opinion on the matter, and whose comments can be treated with the utmost indifference.

The speech of Premier von Körber, to which Count Tisza replied, asserted that the management and organization of the Austro-Hungarian army were exclusively the prerogative of the crown, while the control of all ordinary affairs belonged equally to the legislative bodies of the two countries. Dr. von Körber criticised severely the tactics of the obstructionists as threatening the constitution. He asked the members of the Reichsrath to support the efforts of the Government in advancing the material requirements of the State.

BROADWAY CARS BLOCKED.

Burning Out of Fuse Followed by Loud Explosion and Flames.

The down-town tracks of the various car lines on Broadway were blocked for over a half hour about 9 o'clock yesterday morning from Houston Street north to nearly Twenty-third Street, owing to an electrical explosion on one of the cars.

Car No. 3,002 of the Columbus Avenue line had reached Houston Street when a fuse burned out. The burning out of the fuse was followed by a loud explosion and a sheet of flame, caused by the electricity from the bottom of the car. The flames did not burn the car, however, nor did they enter it.

The car was crowded with passengers at the time, and the explosion, coupled with the flames, caused great excitement among the women and some of the men.

It was found necessary to compel the passengers to leave the car and transfer to other routes for down town, as the flooring of the car had to be taken up and the connection between the slot and the channel removed.

The heavy car was then pushed by the two cars in the rear, the slow speed made adding to the block of traffic.

BOSTON CAR TUNNEL ROUTE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The Massachusetts Railroad Commission declares in favor of a Washington Street route for the tunnel to be constructed in Boston for the elevated trains of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

The Boston Rapid Transit Commission had proposed a route to Haymarket Square through Devonshire and Union Streets, and the railway company had appealed to the Railroad Commissioners from this finding.

In thus fixing a route the commission deems it advisable to stop at the junction of Washington Street and Adams Square, instead of at the junction of Union Street and Haymarket Square, as fixed by the Boston Transit Commission, because further legislation may be desirable to permit such changes in the present subway and approaches as may be requisite to connect properly the tunnel with the rest of the railway system.

In addition to this tunnel, which is to be used exclusively for elevated trains, a subway for surface cars is to be constructed under Devonshire Street, and the elevated trains are to be removed from the present Tremont Street subway.

BOSTON PRIMARY RESULTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—At the primaries for the selection of candidates for the municipal election next month, held in this city to-day, the Democrats nominated for Mayor the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, the present incumbent; the Republicans George N. Swallow, and the Socialists, Dr. George W. Galvin.

The caucuses were held jointly, being the second trial of the Luce Joint Caucus act in this city, and as in the case of the primaries previous to the State election there was no confusion, and the new law seemed to work satisfactorily to all concerned.

YESTERDAY'S COLD WAVE.

After a friendly boost on Wednesday the initial blast of Winter swept in here yesterday from way out West in Montana, and sent the thermometer sliding down a few degrees below the ice point. Out there, at Havre, it was 24 degrees below zero, but when the cold wave got here it had warmed up considerably, and wasn't really cold except by comparison.

The lowest temperature reached here early yesterday morning while the greater part of New York was still asleep. The thermometer shrank to 27 degrees above at 6 o'clock, and then rising until by noon it stood at 32.

WANTED ON NEW YORK CHARGE

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Max Raulins, rearrested as he left the Maryland penitentiary, was delivered to Detective Chrystal of the New York Police Department to-day on requisition papers. In the Police Court he said he was perfectly willing to go back to New York.

Detective Chrystal stated that Raulins was charged with obtaining $2,160 by means of bogus checks, and that the peculiarity of the transaction was that the checks were examined and accepted by a handwriting expert. Raulins, the detective said, was considered by the New York police the most expert penman they had ever had dealings with.

Raulins says the New York police can prove nothing except a breach of trust against him, and that he intends to fight the case.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

COLOMBIAN ENVOYS ARRIVE IN COLON

Continued from Page 1.

Colombian Government that the United States meant what it said regarding its action toward the Isthmian Republic.

COLOMBIA'S CREDITORS ANXIOUS.

Bondholders Want Panama to Assume Responsibility for Part of the Colombian Debt.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Council of Foreign Bondholders has received a communication from Amsterdam saying that the Chamber of Commerce there will request the Government of the Netherlands not to recognise the Republic of Panama until some arrangement is arrived at whereby the new republic assumes an equitable share of the Colombian debt. The majority of the bonds are held in England and Holland.

The British Foreign Office has replied to the Colombian bondholders' request by assuring them of its interest in their case, but not committing the Government to any specific course of action. Further communications are expected, but, so far as the Bondholders' Council knows, the Foreign Office has not yet taken any steps in the matter.

The Secretary of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press yesterday, said:

"We have not the slightest objection to Panama's independence, and think the American action calculated to promote the benefits of all concerned. In our letter to Lord Lansdowne we pointed out that the independence of Panama was evidently a fait accompli, but we wished to bring, through diplomatic channels, the attention of the American authorities to facts concerning which, perhaps, they are not so well informed as the unfortunate people who have supplied Colombia with money in past years. No set of bondholders the world over has fared so hardly as the Britishers who have advanced the Colombian Government money, and we fear that the republic may take advantage of the secession of Panama as an excuse to repudiate all its international obligations. Our view is that Panama, having greatly benefited by the money sunk in the country by British and other bondholders, should assume a certain portion of the debt of the country to which it recently belonged."

When asked what he considered to be an equitable proportion the Secretary replied:

"Probably about one-third, but that should be left to an arbitrator. The total Colombian debt, with interest, is about $14,000,000. We hope that from the canal money Panama will pay Colombia such a share of the debt as the arbitrator decides, and thus purge herself of pecuniary obligations to foreign countries.

"So far as the British bondholders are concerned, we would rather accept the bonds of the new republic than anything issued by Colombia. But if Panama does not wish to give up cash, an issue of bonds on her part or the acceptance of responsibility for part of the present Colombian issue would be quite acceptable. Such action would not only appear equitable, but would insure the new republic good credit in Europe. We are just as anxious as the Americans to see the independence of Panama thoroughly established, and instead of putting obstacles in the way, as seems to be imagined, we are only endeavoring to make its independence financially secure. Our council feels perfectly assured that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay will not countenance any action of Panama which would be construed by Europe as a repudiation of its debts."

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

No Criticism of This Country's Action —Panama to be Recognized.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Foreign Office here has expressed entire satisfaction with the rapid progress of Panama affairs, and will congratulate the United States the day when the first ship crosses the Isthmus, which, the officials say, cannot come too soon.

Germany has not yet been asked to recognise the new republic, but anticipates that a request to that effect will soon be made to the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, in accordance with the precedent established between M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister of Panama to the United States, and the French Ambassador at Washington.

The German Consular authorities immediately entered into relations with the de facto Government of Panama when business required it, without waiting for instructions from Berlin, and there is every prospect that the German Government will recognise Panama formally and without delay when the matter is presented to it.

The German press continues to print the Isthmian news prominently, mainly without comment in regard to the situation, willingly coinciding with the Government's position—that the Isthmian affair mainly concerns the United States and Central America, that the former has an absolutely free hand to settle the question in the interest of progress, and that Germany does not desire this to be infringed.

The press utterances are particularly free from jealousy of the United States or critical references to its attitude.

SYMPATHY FOR DR. HERRAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Dr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé, and Señor Brigard, the Colombian Consul General at New York, are winding up the affairs of the Colombian Legation here, preparatory to closing it.

From the present course of events, Dr. Herran feels that the closing of his legation is only a question of time. He has been apparently ignored by his Government, which has refused to answer his cablegrams or advise him at all regarding the situation. If, however, it shall be found that his cablegrams have been held up, this will be a satisfactory explanation.

Dr. Herran is appreciative of the many expressions of sympathy which are reaching him from all sides. He does not care to take any step that would appear hasty. If things take a better turn, he will not close his legation, and he sincerely hopes this will be the case.

Dr. Herran's departure from Washington would not necessarily follow the closing of the legation. His going to Colombia at this time would scarcely be warranted by the action of his Government in ignoring the legation here.

Seek Commissions in Panama's Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Minister Varilla has received a large number of applications for commissions in the army of the new Republic of Panama from men who have served in the United States Army. Among the applicants are men who held commissions during and since the war with Spain, many of whom have excellent records. But there are also among the applicants a number who left the army "for the good of the service." Just now Panama does not want the services of military men seeking high commissions, and it is hoped by Minister Varilla that Panama will have no occasion for an army to maintain its independence.

NOT BECOME BANKRUPT.

Statement Concerning the Corporation Finance Company Was Erroneous.

In an Associated Press dispatch, under date of Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 11, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the following day, it was stated that the Corporation Finance Company of this city had gone into bankruptcy.

It was explained in the dispatch that the alleged collapse was an incidental result of the financial complications into which his relations with the United States Shipbuilding Company had plunged D. Leroy Dresser.

The statement regarding the Corporation Finance Company was wholly erroneous and had no basis whatever of fact.

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736 SIXTH AVE., Below 42d Street.

FATHER FARLEY INDORSED.

Neighboring Catholic Clergymen Support Stand of Irvington Priest.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Roman Catholic clergymen here are united in their approval of the action taken by the Rev. Father Terence J. Earley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, when, following an entertainment given by Miss Helen Gould on a Friday last September to the children of her sewing school at Lyndhurst, at which sandwiches with meat were served to and partaken of by the Catholic pupils in common with those of the Protestant faith, he prohibited the children of his parish from further attending the classes.

The sewing school maintained by Miss Gould is attended by children from all the Roman Catholic parishes in Tarrytown and Irvington, but the majority of the children until recently were from the Rev. Father Earley's flock. The Rev. Eugene E. McKenna is pastor of the parish of St. Teresa, which takes in the North Tarrytown district. He has been away from Tarrytown for a week. His assistant, the Rev. Father Michael J. Mulhern to-night made the following statement:

"We all feel that Miss Gould has done and is doing a great deal of good, and we do not at all hold her responsible for the unfortunate incident that occurred in her absence. I feel, and so does Father Earley, I am sure, that Miss Gould was not actuated by any proselyting motive in establishing the sewing class for girls at Lyndhurst, but the infraction of the rules of our Church by children of his congregation at the annual festival, having been brought to his attention, he was compelled alike by his own conscience and the law of the Church to act as he did. We have no right to allow the children of our flocks to be exposed to temptation."

"In view of what has occurred, would you as priest of the church object to the children from your parish attending the school?"

"Well, I understand now that there is to be Scripture reading," was the reply. "The Roman Catholic Church does not authorise any irresponsible interpretation of the sacred truths. We would not object to the mere reading of our own version of the Bible, but as for any other version, that could not be tolerated."

"And supposing the children would not obey any prohibitory order of this nature that might be issued?" it was suggested.

"In that case the matter might be referred to the Archbishop. But they will abide by the mandate of their pastor, all right, so there will hardly be need of any such action. The falling off in the attendance at the school, as admitted by Miss Gould, shows that they are obeying."

The Rev. Father McCorristin of the Carmelite Fathers, who are in charge of the Church of the Transfiguration, at Tarrytown, when seen to-night said:

"We have had no complaints in this parish against Miss Gould's school. We have so far found her very deferential to our views. Hymns have been sung and some little prayers said at her school, we are informed, but against that we could not much object, in view of the great good the school is accomplishing. We have not prohibited any of the children from this parish from attending, because we have no reason to. Of course, if there are going to be Bible lessons that would make a great difference."

There was a great deal of correspondence between Miss Gould and the Rev. Father Earley over the serving of the meat sandwiches at the annual entertainment. This correspondence was made public by Miss Gould.

In a letter written by the clergyman to Miss Elizabeth B. Altman, Miss Gould's private secretary, in connection with the matter occurs the following explanation of his action in placing the ban of the Church on her school:

"I beg to state for Miss Gould's information that it was most repugnant to me to find myself obliged to take notice of anything she or any philanthropic lady would undertake for the culture and welfare of the girls of this community. But when something was done contrary to your promise when you called on me last Spring in the name of Miss Gould, and that something tended, not only to violate one of the fundamental principles of our faith, but also to make the children of tender and thoughtless age ashamed of the rules of their Church before others, then and then only did I find myself obliged in conscience to do as I did."

Miss Altman when seen here to-night and asked to throw some light on the reference made by Father Earley to broken pledges, declared that his statement that any promises had been made was wholly untrue.

"I only saw Father Earley once," she said. "That was last Spring when I called at his house to ask his housekeeper if she would like to have her daughter attend the sewing class. The housekeeper was not home, and so I left the house. I had no conversation with him whatever in reference to the school."

Miss Altman said that about fifty children from the Rev. Father Earley's parish, out of a total number of about three hundred, had abandoned the school.

"May it not be that for the future all Roman Catholic children will be denied the advantage of attending the classes, as a result of what has occurred?" Miss Altman was asked.

"If so the responsibility will rest entirely with the priests," was her reply. "Miss Gould has never drawn any distinction, and I have no reason to believe she will do so in the future. She surely is not to blame in this matter. Oh, yes, I am sure the Bible readings will be kept up, for that is Miss Gould's explicit wish, although it is known that the Catholic priests do not approve of them."

The Rev. Father Earley left his home early this morning. He had not returned at a late hour to-night, and it was said that in all probability he had gone to New York.

GRAPE-NUTS.

ADOPTED THE TWIN
And Built Him Up.

A lady of Des Moines, Iowa, who recently adopted a baby boy had an experience in feeding the youngster that may prove interesting.

She says: "Three months ago I took a twin baby. He was so weak and puny at the time that I believed I would never be able to raise him.

"I found that the only food he could keep on his stomach was Grape-Nuts, and when I began to feed this regularly to him he began to thrive. In two weeks he showed marked improvement and he is now a fat, healthy boy and has at last caught up with his twin sister, who was always ruddy and healthy. He is certainly a fine little fellow, thanks to a fine, pure, and scientific food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts contains all the constituents of a complete food and the whole is predigested (by a purely mechanical process) so the very weakest stomach will digest it. It is the most scientific food in the world, suited to all ages. See the recipe book in each package.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harpers Book News

HESPER
By Hamlin Garland

This is a love story of the West, strong and virile, in which Hamlin Garland is at home amongst his wild mountains, plains, mining camps and cattle ranches. The life is described in all of its primitive vigor and disregard of conventions. The book makes a worthy successor to "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop." "It is a charming story of western life . . . one feels singularly invigorated after reading it," says the Detroit *Journal*.

THE SUBSTITUTE
A NEW HARBEN BOOK

A love story of North Georgia. The scenes are the same as those of Mr. Harben's earlier success, "Abner Daniel." The plot is the invariably interesting one of a man and a woman kept apart by difference in station. The hero finally wins his reward through sheer manly force. The story is full of amusing anecdotes and the people in it are all absolutely real. A clean, wholesome story and an intensely interesting one.

JUDITH OF THE PLAINS

This romance of the plains, by Marie Manning, pictures ranch life in Wyoming at the end of the big cattle days. It is rich in humor. Judith stands out against the background of cattle stealing, cattle stampeding and lynching, a noble figure, throbbing with passion and life, dominating the action of the tale, and carrying it to a thrilling climax. Says the Boston *Transcript*, "It has much of the flavor of Bret Harte . . . one cannot help admiring its freshness, its vigor, its humor, and its thoroughly readable qualities."

PORTRAITS OF THE SIXTIES

This is a new volume by Justin McCarthy, similar in its style with Mr. McCarthy's "Reminiscences" but differing in its scope. Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Tennyson, Cardinal Newman, and a long list of other people of note are pictured as Mr. McCarthy himself saw them and knew them in his daily

GEN. WOOD HEARING BEGUN

Senators Hanna and Teller Both Against His Promotion.

Secret Sessions of Senate Military Committee to be Held—Major Rathbone Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Senate Military Committee to-day entered on an investigation into charges made against Gen. Leonard Wood, and the understanding that the proceedings would be public attracted a number to the committee room.

Before anything was done, however, a question was raised by Senator Quarles as to the propriety of a public session of the committee when the business to be considered was executive in character. The matter was discussed for a few minutes, when the room was cleared of the visitors, and the committee considered the question in secret session. It was finally decided that the committee could not hold public meetings to consider matters which the Senate rules required should be considered by that body in secret session.

Several of the Senators declared they had no objection to holding open sessions of the committee to consider the case of Gen. Wood, but they thought it was not within the province of the committee to determine that question. The proceedings were held to-day in secret session.

Senators Teller and Hanna and Major Butts G. Rathbone were present, having been summoned to appear.

Senator Hanna's statement dealt especially with his active interest in behalf of Mr. Rathbone when he was under prosecution for malfeasance in office as Director of Posts for Cuba, in 1900, and in subsequent years. He said that Gen. Wood's requirement that Rathbone should give a cash bond of $25,000 in American gold when he was first arrested was beyond all reason, in view of the fact that the amount he was charged with misappropriating was only about $4,000, and he contended that a man who would be so unjust and so unfair under the circumstances should not be intrusted with high command.

He also spoke of his long acquaintance with Major Rathbone and reiterated his confidence in his integrity.

Senator Teller said that he had known Major Rathbone for many years, and from his knowledge of him both in public and private life, he felt the Major had been unjustly treated under the directions of Gen. Wood. He then took up the question of the promotion of Gen. Wood, and went into details to show that he had been pressed forward in an "unprecedented manner." He said that from the time of the beginning of the Cuban war, when Gen. Wood was a surgeon with the rank of Captain, he had been lifted over the heads of almost 500 other officers, of whom half had seen service in the civil war.

Senator Proctor, acting Chairman of the Military Committee, has requested the Secretary of War to send to the committee the military record of Gen. Wood for its use in connection with the nomination. The committee will meet to-morrow to continue its inquiry as to Gen. Wood.

The Democratic members of the committee stood together in demanding that what was executive business in the Senate should be treated in the committee also as executive business.

Senator Cockrell, discussing the question of revealing the proceedings before the committee, said the only case like the present occurred in the taking of testimony when Gen. Rochester was nominated to be Paymaster General of the Army. The committee then had a series of hearings, took testimony, and made a voluminous report to the Senate, all under the seal of secrecy.

Senator Scott made a strenuous effort to have the hearings made public. In the executive session of the Senate Senator Scott brought up the matter, and urged vigorously for open hearings before the committee. Senator Foraker, Senator Spooner, Senator Bate, and others urged that the case should be held to be executive until the Senate had dealt with it, and the Senate decided that this course should be followed.

The committee will continue to meet daily as the case is long as the Senate is in session until the evidence is all in and the matter disposed of.

It is the purpose of the committee to make a full report of the proceedings in connection with the inquiry, with the expectation that they will be made public after having been reported to the Senate. The unusual public interest that attaches to the case impels Senators to this action.

BRAZIL AND BOLIVIA AGREE.

Acre Boundary Treaty to be Signed Is a Gain for Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Late this afternoon the State Department received a cablegram from Minister Thompson, dated Necropolis, Brazil, announcing that he had been officially advised that the Acre boundary treaty would be signed. The cablegram was as follows:

"Official information to-day at 2. Acre boundary treaty will be signed. Bolivia cedes and quits title to 66,000 miles. Brazil assumes the question with Peru. Gives £2,000,000. Builds railroad around the Madeira Rapids. Admits perpetual right of Bolivia free transit. Permits establishment of Bolivian Custom House at Brazilian ports. Cedes territory for a port on Paraguay."

The Acre River trouble, which threatened to bring on a war between Brazil and Bolivia, had been in progress since 1899, when rubber was found in abundance along this stream. Although there are plenty of rubber trees in the interior away from the rivers, the collectors prefer to follow the streams and get their rubber in this way. Within the past fifteen years the trees for 1,000 miles or so along the Lower Amazon have been pretty well worked, and so the collectors ascended the Purus tributary and reached the Acre River, which was found to be surprisingly rich in rubber. There was at once a large influx of Brazilians to get the treasure.

But Bolivia wanted the territory, and claimed under the treaty of 1867 that it belonged to her. Regardless of the rights of the Brazilians, who had found and developed the ground, Bolivia commenced to sell large rubber concessions to Americans and others. The situation became bewilderingly complicated when the Brazilians, on the pretext that their Government had not sent them a soldier to protect their interests, decided to set up a republic on their own account. But this republic was not destined to go down in history, except as one of the freaks of South America, since Brazil did take up the matter seriously in 1902, and would have sent troops had not a suit been called on the dispute by the establishment of a modus vivendi last February as a preliminary to negotiations.

It was decided by the countries that if their representatives could not agree the dispute would be left to arbitration, but the latter step was not necessary.

BILL AGAINST COLOR LINE.

Proposition Against Separate Cars Presented to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania to-day introduced a bill to prevent discrimination on account of race or color by common carriers.

It proposes to make it an offense under Federal law, and punishable by $5,000 fine, for common carriers to provide separate cars for either white or colored passengers.

A RECIPROCITY RESOLUTION.

Minority Leader Would Reconvene the Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Williams of Mississippi introduced a resolution to-day declaring:

"That the House of Representatives would view with pleasure and heartily indorse initiative steps taken by the President of the United States toward reconvening the Joint High Commission appointed by Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States for the purpose of considering and agreeing upon freer and more amicable trade relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

MRS. NATION ANNOYS SENATE.

Washington Judge Fines Her $25 for Her Remarks to Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Carrie A. Nation visited the White House and the Senate to-day, and as the result of her conduct in the Senate Chamber Judge Kimball in the Police Court mulcted her for $25 on a charge of disorderly conduct and breach of the peace.

As the clerk was reading a bill for the relief of John Carter of Peaceville, Ala., the Senate was startled this noon by her shrill voice, shouting "Saloons are anarchy, conspiracy, and treason." Every eye in the Chamber turned toward the ladies' gallery, where the stout figure of the hatchet wielder was seen. She was ready to shout more anathemas against the saloons when a policeman and a doorkeeper seized her by the arms and lifted her out of the gallery and into the corridor.

Mrs. Nation had gone earlier in the day to the White House to tell the President what she thought of saloons, and had been gently taken out doors. Then she made her way to the Capitol and up into the ladies' gallery before the Senate met. Here she did a thriving business for several minutes, selling probably ten dollars' worth of her little tin hatchets at 25 cents apiece. When the Senate was called to order she went down stairs and into the Marble Room, having first sent her card to Senator Cockrell, whom she said she had known when he was a young man. In fact, she lived in the same town with the Missouri Senator, and was an old neighbor and acquaintance.

The Senator came out to see her, supposing he was to have a quiet little chat, and that anything but a scene would happen in the interval. She began at once her argument about saloons, and after a little of it the Senator broke away and started back to the floor of the Senate. He evidently thought that he owed an explanation to an old neighbor for not remaining longer, and turned back and again began to talk with Mrs. Nation.

"I am a member of the Senate," he explained, "and it's my business to be in my seat. You must excuse me." At this Mrs. Nation burst into a fierce and prolonged tirade against the liquor interests. She said some bitter things of men who come to Congress, and used several words that were hardly suitable to appear in print.

The Missouri Senator was abashed at the predicament in which he found himself, and after a moment of it he hastened out of the Marble Room. Mrs. Nation continued her talk, and then went again to the gallery and broke in on the proceedings of the Senate.

Mrs. Nation was taken to the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and from there to the Police Court. The officers found an immense wad of greenbacks in the black bag in which she carries the tin hatchets. She pleaded guilty in the Police Court to disorderly conduct and was fined $25. She then hastened to take a train to Baltimore.

ASKS TARIFF RECIPROCITY.

Bill by Mr. Williams for Preference of Free Trade Countries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Williams of Mississippi introduced a bill to-day reducing by 20 per cent. the duties on all articles the growth or product of such countries as do now or may hereafter admit natural products of the United States to their markets free of import duties.

KANSAS JUDGE ACCUSED.

Charges Against Candidate for the Federal Bench.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Charges have been filed with Attorney General Knox against Judge J. C. Pollock of the Kansas Supreme Court bench. Judge Pollock is one of the several candidates for the vacancy on the Federal bench of that State caused by the promotion of United States District Judge William Hook.

At a meeting of the Kansas delegation in Congress to-day, called for the purpose of recommending a successor to Judge Hook, the charges against Judge Pollock were alluded to, and a postponement of action taken until Saturday, that Judge Pollock might have opportunity to present an answer to the charges. The charges have not been laid before the delegation.

TO HONOR JOHN PAUL JONES.

Representative Rainey Wishes His Body Brought from Paris.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Rainey of Illinois introduced a resolution to-day instructing the Secretary of State to locate, disinter, and bring to the United States for burial at Arlington National Cemetery the remains of Commodore John Paul Jones, supposed now to rest in the old Protestant Cemetery in the City of Paris, France, and appropriating $10,000 for this purpose.

This cemetery is now occupied by buildings, and in case the remains cannot be located, the resolution requires the Secretary to secure options on all the property and submit the same to Congress, that it may be purchased, the buildings removed, and the place suitably improved and marked.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—William J. Pike, Pennsylvania, at Zittau, Saxony; James V. Long, Pennsylvania, at Patras, Greece; Henry Abert Johnson, District of Columbia, at Valencia, Spain; Walter C. Hanna, Pennsylvania, at Hull, England.

Consuls General—Ethelbert Watts, Pennsylvania, at St. Petersburg; Frank Steinhart, Pennsylvania, at Havana; Church Howe, Nebraska, at Antwerp.

Postmasters—New York—William Hopkins, Au Sable Forks; J. S. Burr, Charlotte; James Freeman, Mumford; Frank E. Gaylord, North Collins; S. S. Cartwright, Roxbury; Lucius R. Doty, Catskill; F. H. Johnson, Farmer; N. C. Templeton, Irvington; W. W. Worden, Saratoga Springs; J. M. Requa, Tarrytown; J. G. Ward, Cambridge; J. E. Johnson, Canton.

New Jersey—R. L. Barber, Camden; P. W. Brakeley, Dunnellen; W. L. Doremus, Montclair; H. B. Walker, Orange; F. A. Esty, Clinton.

Cuban Copyright Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Don Gonzales de Quesada, the Cuban Minister, to-day called upon Secretary Hay regarding the application of the United States copyright laws to Cuban authors. The protection of the Cuban copyright laws having already been granted to American authors, the Minister was anxious that negotiations for a similar courtesy upon the part of the United States be speedily consummated. It was ascertained that, although the document had not been made public, President Roosevelt several days ago issued a proclamation in which he announced the extension of the American copyright laws to Cuban authors.

Bill to Control Grazing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Secretary Hitchcock transmitted to Speaker Cannon the draft of a bill to control grazing in forest reserves. The bill provides a maximum fine of $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year for pasturing live stock upon public lands included within forest reserves without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior.

Inspecting Bahia Honda Location.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The cruiser Buffalo, carrying the joint army and navy commission, left Kingston, Jamaica, today for Bahia Honda, to inspect the proposed United States naval station at that point, after which the Buffalo will proceed to Hampton Roads.

Columbian University Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Senator Gallinger introduced a bill repealing the provision of the act incorporating Columbian University in this city, which requires it to continue as a denominational institution. The bill authorizes the university to change its name.

A Hundred $6 Blankets at $4.

Just 100 pairs we want to clear up in a single day. That's why you buy at this price. Blanket weather will soon be here.

Full size California Bed Blanket, actual weight 5¼ lbs., in white, gray and plaids; actual value $5.50 and $6 a pair, for this sale at..... $4

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

SIXTH AV. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

Recital Hall—Sixth Floor

Miss Haslan, a graduate of Mrs. Rorer's cooking school, gives daily lectures on cooking of all kinds—at 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Miss Haslan will answer any question in regard to cooking at these lectures.

Exceptional Values in Women's Shoes at $1.85

But this is not the only special thing we have for to-day in our shoe section. There's a sale of Boys' Shoes at $1.00. Each item represents a bonafide saving. You've never bought better shoes in the women's section for less than $3.00 and $3.50. To-day, $1.85. Our assortmen of Men's, Boys' and Women's Xmas Slippers is now complete.

This loss is not ours—you receiving the benefit of a fortunate trade transaction.

Women's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.85—Nearly every size. Those dressy shoes that give the correct shape to the foot and conform in every essential to fashion's very latest demand—at $1.85.

Boys' Shoes.

Wearproof Calf Lace School Shoes, the ideal shoe for school wear—thoroughly dependable and built especially for "Boys," our $1.50 sort, sizes 11 to 5½, at..... $1

Women's Slippers

Warm, red, blue or black felt, fur trimmed, high grade Juliette Slippers; value $1.00 to $1.50, at..... 75c

Children's 50c and 75c Jersey Leggins at 29c

A small lot of Children's Jersey Leggins, that are worth considerable more than to-day's price..... 29c

Men's and Boys' Slippers.

Dressy Leather House Slippers, several colors; worth $1.50, at..... 95c

Flannelette House Wrappers, 68c.

We announced this sale for the first time Monday evening, and all day Tuesday, despite the inclement weather, this section was filled.

They were pronounced the best values ever offered at the price—the second shipment is here to-day.

Flannelette House Wrappers.

Good, desirable colors, deep, full ruffle, trimmed with wash braid—we do not think you can duplicate them elsewhere for less than $1.25—during the sale..... 68c

Flannelette Kimonos.

Those dainty pink and light blue effects—made of the new pink and blue daisy cloth. In the face of this price you couldn't afford to make them, let alone buying the cloth. Special at..... 35c

Linen Table Cloths and Napkins.

If you have not already prepared for your Thanksgiving Table, here's a saving opportunity you cannot well afford to overlook. In the section you'll find all those handsome round and square Table Coverings, picked up here and there among the lace workers of the Old World.

$2.50 Linen Dinner Napkins $1.95.

Handsome, neat designs in fine quality of Irish Table Damask, fully 22x22—you've never seen them on sale for less than $2.50; special at..... $1.95

Special Sale Linen Table Cloths.

This sale created great buying yesterday. There's plenty left for to-day.

For the 8-4 size, $1.25. For the 10-4 size, $1.75. For the 12-4 size, $2.45.

Large size Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; value $3.75 per dozen, at $2.85, or, each..... 25

More of those 50c. mercerized Waistings at..... 16

Sale $1 Gloves

Without a doubt the best Glove you ever purchased for the money. Styles are correct.

Special importation 3-clasp Suede Gloves, black, white and colors; fine skins; perfect fitting; high class merchandise.

$1 for $1.25 1-clasp Real Arabian Mocha Gloves, slate, tan and black; popular Glove for present wear.

Toilet Water, 37c.

It's the popular Meadowbrook Brand—lasting and fragrant—not too strong, but a delicate perfume for those who are hard to please.

Meadowbrook Violet Toilet Water, highly concentrated and true to the natural odor of the violet; 4 oz. bottle, regular price 50c., special at..... 37

Fancy 50c. Vases at 35c.

Just what you want for the Thanksgiving dinner Table. Fancy Tea Pots, with rich enamel decorations; regular price 50c, Friday..... 25

100 pairs Cut Glass Sugar and Creams, of rich design; regular price $6.00 per pair, Friday..... $4.50

100 Cut Glass 8 Inch $5 Bowls at $2.95.

Rich new design; regular price $5.00, Friday..... $2.95

Theo. Haviland China

In open pattern for replenishing for Thanksgiving, decorated cups and saucers and plates, of neat designs; for Friday..... 25

$1 Books for 25c.

Good standard fiction—the sorts that will make a good addition to your library.

Regular 75c. and $1 editions, bound in best of English binder's cloth—gold tops. We only mention a few of the titles—come in and make your selection while this price is in force.

The Canadians of Old—De Gaspe.
Tom Brown's School Days—Hughes.
The Honor of Savelli—Yeats.
Jane Eyre—Bronte.
Self Help—Smiles.
Fierceheart, the Soldier—Smith.
Letitia Berkley—Steffens
Tangled Trinities—Woodroffe.
A Colonial Free Lance—Hotchkiss.
Uncle Sam Truster—Bangs.
Joost Avelingh—Maartens.
The Bondman — Hall Caine.
The Son of Saratoga—Altsheler.
A Soldier of Manhattan—Altsheler.
The Seven Houses—Drummond.
The Iron Game—Keenan.
The Moderns—Davidson.

Sale $1 Books 25c For 25c

50c. Tea Pots, 25c.

In our china section this is not the only Friday offering.

All Wool Flannel Waists, $1.65.

They're the dressiest and handsomest Waists you've ever seen for the money—you'll say the price doesn't represent the cost of making—however, we'll hold them up as the best values offered in all New York for the price.

Flannel Waists.

Made from all wool flannel—those new four side plaits—the centre plait and collar being daintily piped with black—your choice of light gray, black, navy, cardinal or tan. A seasonable waist at special price..... $1.65

The New Granite Cloth Waists.

All wool, too—the very latest style effects—six side plaits from shoulder to bust line—the centre plait is trimmed with silk buttons, ancy tab collar—you must see them to appreciate the real value..... $1.15

New Walking Suits, $14.75

Dame Fashion, however, chooses to call them the Pedestrienne Suits. The skirts are cut just a nice, comfortable walking length, and it's a sensible suit, too.

You'll find a distinctive assortment here that possesses those exclusive points of style which women of dress admire and desire. Our Friday prices represent a very special saving.

Walking Suits---Special for Friday.

Mannish Suiting, in black and white and gray combinations; habit coats, with welted seams, kilted at bottom; velvet collar, turnover cuffs, satin lined, nine gore flare skirt, habit back, graduated kilted flare; special at.... $14.75

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts, at $5.00

seven and nine gore flare effects, habit and inverted plait back, welted seams; materials are Tweeds, Cheviots and Mannish Suiting, in a variety of patterns to suit every fancy; smartly tailored and correct hanging, at..... $5.00

Military Jackets

Women' Winter Coats and Jackets. This is one of the styles you must wear if you want to be in keeping with fashion requirements—you cannot follow fashion's dictates and practise economy in any other store like you can here.

Women's Coats of splendid quality Montagnac and Kersey, in black, military model, half fitted, box plaited back, deep shoulder cape, new sleeve effect, trimmed with broad stitched half size straps of broadcloth, heavy black satin lining..... $18

Kersey Coats—Excellent quality Kersey, in black, castor and tan, loose fitting, single shoulder cape, military velvet collar, pouch sleeve, trimmed with fine tailored stitching, self colored satin lining..... $13.50

Women's Hosiery & Underwear.

Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts at..... 50c

You'd think we were inaugurating a great clearance sale if you were to judge by the prices, but it's not—merely giving you the benefit of a quantity of merchandise which the maker sold to us at a great sacrifice.

19c. for Boys' 25c. Hose.

Heavy weight corduroy ribbed, fast black cotton Hose, double soles, elastic and durable; all sizes, 6 to 10 inches; always 25c., for this lot we say..... 19

Misses' Union Suits, 75c.

Heavy weight, ½ wool, white Union Suits, Oneita make, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length..... 75

Women's Fleeced Hose To-day at 25c.

Very heavy weight, fast black imported cotton Hose, heavy fleeced lining, regular made... 25

Domet Night Shirts, 50c.

Men's heavy weight Domet flannel Night Shirts, handsome designs in pink and blue effects, pearl buttons, collar and pockets; sizes 14 to 19 inch..... 50

Candies and Favors.

With Thanksgiving now in view, the most varied and magnificent display of Favors, Novelties, Candies, Receptacles, Snapping Bonbons, Ice Cases, Lace Doilies, &c. Roasted Turkeys perfect papier mache imitations, from 9c. up to $2.

Fruits, Fish,

Lobsters, Cheese, Bread, from 10c. up to... $1

English Gift Pies.

12 strings, $3.

For Friday & Saturday

Delicious Butter Molasses Bits, per lb..... 28
Boston Fruit Tid Bits, flavored with fruit, per lb. 20
Chocolates, assorted, lb. box..... 25
Bonbons and Chocolates, lb. box..... 25
Our Hot Soda is justly pronounced "Perfection;" glass..... 5

An Unprecedented Offering in Groceries

In that Model Food Mart on the sixth floor, where you always find everything sold under the strictest hygienic conditions. It's the large volume of business we do that makes it possible to get prices down to to-day's level without sacrificing quality.

Once a patron of this high class section always a patron. We've reduced grocery selling to a science—caught the faculty of preserving the exclusive character of food stuffs at prices much lower than you'll have to pay for the mediocre class of groceries elsewhere.

SUGAR—H. & E. best granulated, 19 lbs..... 48

COFFEE—Reliable blend, dry chestnut roast, roasted fresh every day; 7 lbs., $1; per lb..... 15

TEA—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Gunpowder, or Ceylon, all new crop, pungent teas, worth 50c. to 60c. per lb.; special 5 lbs. $2.00, or per lb..... 48

BUTTER—"Royal Stuart," the best creamery butter that money can buy, 5 lb. stone jar..... $1.43

FLOUR—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Best XXXX, per bbl., $5.40; per ½ bbl. sack..... 68

HONEY—New York State, guaranteed absolutely pure, qt. Mason jar, 48c.; per pt..... 25

PRESTO—The magic cake flour, 3 10c. pkgs., special..... 25

SALMON—"Royal Stuart" new Columbia River, 1 lb. flat or tall can, 6 cans, $1.00; each..... 18

CODFISH—Cameron picked codfish, unexcelled for making creamed codfish or fish balls with the least amount of trouble, 4 pkgs. 25c.; pkg..... 7

MACKEREL—"Royal Stuart," No. 1, large white selected fish, heads and tails removed, packed on the premises, 10 lb. pail..... 1.55

FIGS—New Smyrna, layers, excellent for a fig stew, 2 lbs..... 25

NUTS—New shipment choice mixed, consisting of Grenoble Walnuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts and Pecans, 4 lbs..... 50

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—"Royal Stuart" Ready Rising, 3 lb. pkg..... 15

MOLASSES—Old-Fashioned, Genuine Porto Rico, for making ginger bread, ginger snaps, plum pudding, &c., gallon jug..... 38

VINEGAR—New York State cider, or white wine clarified, gallon jug..... 29

CATSUP—New "Royal Stuart," delicately seasoned tomato catsup, qt. bottle, 25c.; ½ pt., 11c.; per pt..... 10

CHILI SAUCE—"Royal Stuart," an excellent appetizer, pt. bottle, 25c.; ½ pt..... 15

JELLY—"Royal Stuart," absolutely pure red currant, 2 lb. tumbler, home made style, 4 tumblers, 90c.; each..... 25

JAM—"Royal Stuart" raspberry, strawberry, quince or black currant, new pure fruit jams, 5 lb. stone jars, 4 jars, $3.25; per lb..... 13

SOAP—Laundry, thoroughly seasoned, 9 cakes..... 29

PRUNES—Car load of new Santa Clara Valley thin skin prunes, carefully packed, in 25 lb. wood box, special, per box, $1.95; per lb..... 10

CRACKERS—In-er-seal, social, five o'clock teas or graham, 3 pkgs..... 10

RAISINS—Seedless Muscatels, 1 lb. pkg..... 11

PEEL—Best grade citron, lemon or orange, per lb..... 18

STRAWBERRIES—America's fancy red preserved, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.75; per can..... 16

CANNED FRUIT—Cameron, new California extra Standard, Yellow Crawford Peaches, Green Gages, Lemon Cling Peaches, Egg Plums, Pears or Apricots, 3 lb. can case of 2 dozen assorted, $4.00; per dozen, $2.10; per can..... 18

CANNED FRUITS—Royal Stuart California extra large black Cherries, Yellow Crawford or Lemon Cling Peaches, Apricots or Pears, 2½ lb. can, dozen, $3.20; per can..... 27

PEAS—Sweet and tender, garden grown early June or Marrowfat, 3 lb. can, dozen, $1; per can..... 9

SUCCOTASH—New York State Valley creamy white, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.60; per can..... 14

CORN—Paxton Canning Co., new celebrated sweet sugar corn, 2 lb. can, dozen, $1.50; per can..... 12

TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, the best Jersey, hand peeled and hand packed tomatoes, large 3 lb. can, dozen, $1.75; per can..... 13

This Store Stands for Quality.

That's Our First Consideration.

THERE ARE a great many who, in looking for low prices, lose sight of quality, but we guard your interest here—quality is the one thing this store stands for, and that's why it's a safe shopping place. You couldn't make a mistake, the policy of this house prevents it.

To-day we announce a great many Friday specials, and you'll find in every instance that we've not put the price down to the tempting point on goods that you or no one else would want at any price. Every item represents seasonable merchandise, and whether it's the expensive or the inexpensive sorts, the sterling worth is there just the same.

Whatever we sell must be good enough to bear the Simpson Crawford Co.'s guarantee, and if it's not good enough for that it's not good enough for you to buy, and that's why you cannot find any merchandise in this store that hasn't the intrinsic quality that not only endures but is calculated to merit your continued patronage.

We do not trust to chance, we make the rigid "quality test" for you, and we do not allow a dollar's worth of merchandise to enter our store until it has passed our experts, who have been trained to maintain the SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S standard and ideas of storekeeping.

Gold Braid Belts, $1.

They reached a craze some years ago, and now Dame Fashion has once more smiled on this style of belt and they'll be more popular than ever.

As usual, we're the first to show these new creations in their improved style. We had to depend on Europe for the braid—now America makes it—and better, too.

That's why prices are so low—Gold Braid Belts, with gold plated buckle, rich and striking in effect, at... $1.00

Mink Scarfs, $19.75.

We are showing a comprehensive line of exclusive Fur Trimming—specially selected to meet the current styles.

Here's a special for to-day: Handsome natural dark Mink Neck Scarfs, the new flat model, at $19.75.

Elegant Silky Sable

dyed Fox Neck Scarfs, squirrel belly fur lining, two full brushes and four paws, silk cord fasteners..... $14.75

You'll find all those handsome Neckpieces, both for street and evening wear, here in abundance at popular prices. That's the secret of our large Fur business.

Playing Cards, 10c

In our game selection you'll find all those popular games for evening entertainment, and the saving prices certainly merit your approval.

Full deck highly polished Playing Cards; regularly sold at 19c. (six packs to a customer); special at, per pack 10

Plain Vegetable Ivory Poker Chips; regularly sold at 30c per hundred; special at... 19

Unbreakable Inlaid Paranoid Poker Chips, regularly sold at $2.50 per hundred; special at..... 1.85

U. S. Duplicate 16 tray Whist Sets; regularly sold at $5.75; special..... 4.50

Special lot of two hundred Cribbage Boards, at, each.. 15

Sale Silk Stocks.

You've always paid $2 for them—but to-day you choose at 95c.

Those handsome, effective tailor made stocks—fancy dress stocks in fashionable color combination—just the kind you've often admired at $1.50 and $2. Special at..... 95

We've a large assortment of excellent effects, designed especially for Simpson Crawford Co. Those stunning creations that lend a dressy effect to any costume.

Infants' Coats $2.50.

Children's White Elderdown Cloth Coats, with large collar, well made and lined throughout; sizes 2 and 3 years.. $2.50

25c. for infants' and Children's fleece lined knit sleeping Garments, in natural color, with feet; all sizes, one price.

Infants' Velvet Coats.

Children's Black Velvet Coats, made with large round collar, lace trimmed, box front; value $6.50; sizes 2 to 5 years, at $4.95

New Velvets, 45c.

Odd lengths of cut Velvets, priced to clear up in a day—a remarkable opportunity for home milliners.

All good, usable lengths for trimming, &c. Not a piece worth less than $1; many formerly sold at $1.50 per yard..... 45

Cut Lengths of Silks,

plain and fancy, of every description; positively worth double this price..... 50

In this section you'll find there's not a silk want that we cannot supply.

Umbrellas 95c.

Never sold for less than $1.50 before. It's a Friday special incident to a special purchase, wherein the maker took the loss.

House Furnishings.

80 imported Clothes Baskets, slightly handled; value up to $1.25, at..... 50

Round covered, barrel shape Clothes Hampers at..... $1.25

Extra quality square wooden bottom covered Clothes Hampers at $1.50

500 imported fancy Scrap Baskets; value $1.50..... 98

Oil Heaters the Cheapest Anywhere.

The "Perfection" Heater. $2.75
The "Banner" Junior Heater. $3.50
The "Banner" Heater, large size. $4.25
The "Dangler" Oil Heater, No. 2. $2.89
The "Dangler" Oil Heater, No. 3. $3.89
The "King" Oil Heater.. $5.00
The "King" Oil Heater, full nickel..... $5.50

Gas Ranges and Cooking Stoves.

$15.00 Gas Ranges, at.. $8.00
$8.50 Gas Cookere, at... $4.95
$7.50 Gas Cookers, at.. $3.00
Hot Plates, value up to $2.65, at, $1.25

Sale of Wash Boilers.

Oval Wash Boilers, 1XX quality, heavy copper bottom, any size. $1.00

Oval Wash Boilers, 1XXX quality extra heavy selected stock, value up to $1.98, any size at..... $1.25

Sale Sideboards.

You must see the Simpson Crawford Co. Furniture to appreciate it. It's so different from the ordinary factory productions.

$23.50 for $31 Sideboards.

In selected quartered oak, highly polished, golden finish, made from thoroughly seasoned lumber and highest grade workmanship, 48 inch top, large French bevel plate mirror, 2 silver drawers and one long linen drawer, richly carved top, fitted with crystal shelf and graceful shaped supports.

$18.75 for $24 Box Couches.

Our special Slumber Box Couches, made from the best materials; six rows deep tufting, secured by patent back buttons that will not pull out; specially protected edge, made square effect; guaranteed to retain their shape; indestructible springs and upholstering of the highest order; can be furnished in all the newest shades of rich velour.

$14.75 for $19 Box Couches.

Same couch covered in heavy twill denim, in plain blue and dark green.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Top Interest At Wanamaker's

The busiest shopping time of the year is here. The world discovers its most imperative wants in November—particularly when the cold snap gets in the air. Nowadays a very ample part of the world brings its wants to WANAMAKER'S. First, because of the ease of getting to this old Stewart Store, so centrally and conveniently located, on or near car-lines from everywhere. Second, because WANAMAKER stocks are so full, so broad and satisfying—so excellent, so exhaustive, and so fairly priced.

The newest thing is always here first. The choicest, the most decisive bargains that the actions of trade produce, come naturally to WANAMAKER'S. And so the great Public comes.

Stocks were never better. Store service was never so excellent. Distribution facilities were never so well organized, as they are at this moment. No store was ever so well equipped to meet, and meet handsomely the needs and desires of New York's millions.

Six days to Thanksgiving—

Five weeks to Christmas—

Today is not one moment too soon to begin the shopping demanded by the two holidays that are hurrying toward us.

WANAMAKER'S—at your service.

The *Art Gallery*, with its large collection of new Paintings from this year's Paris Salons invites you to enjoy a leisure hour among the magnificent canvases. It is such a collection of contemporary art as has rarely been available to public view. Come, and enjoy it.

Men's Heads and Hatting Them

Light-headed men are not the sort most interested in Feather-weight Hats. It's the busy, brainy man that objects to wearing a rigid hat to make a red ring around his forehead, and a white spot on the top of his head.

The Stetson Derby is as easy as a soft hat—correct, primp, and shapely as a hat can be; but conforming easily to every man's individual bumps, and binding nowhere.

Try one on—that's all. $3.50 and $5.

Stetson Soft Hats—every sort that Stetson makes, $3.50 to $15.

WANAMAKER Derbies and Soft Hats, at $3.

WANAMAKER Special Derbies and Soft Hats, at $2.

Silk and Opera Hats, $5, $6 and $7.50.

Men's and Boys' Winter Caps, at 50c to $2.50.

Annex, 17th Broadway.

Business Suits For Men

And Clothing for Young Men

A man who was just strolling through the store, the other day, said, "Why, I had no idea that you had such a fine stock of Men's Clothing."

There are a good many thousands of men who do not realize that one of the best stocks of Clothing in New York City is up here on our Second floor. And each individual garment is made with a care for the details of excellence such as are not to be found elsewhere without paying more money for the clothing.

Today we are showing 100 distinct styles in Men's Sack Coat Business Suits, ranging in price from $12 to $30 a suit. And the collection includes the smartest and handsomest fancy cheviots and worsteds that have come from the looms for this season's selling.

Men's Overcoats, in the same broad variety, splendidly made, at prices from $12 to $55.

Clothing for Young Men, of 15 to 20 years; made in the handsome new styles that smart dressers require:

Sack Coat Suits of black and blue cheviots and tiblets, at $8.50 to $20. Of fancy cheviot cassimere, at $10 to $18.

Handsome Winter Overcoats, of Oxford or black frieze, cheviots and velours, at $10 to $25.

The popular Tourist Overcoats for young men; made of fancy cheviots, at $15 to $22.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Is Your Thanksgiving Table Ready?

Ours is—in the Dining-room of our Furnished Apartment; and it is full of suggestions to the tasteful housekeepers, as to the appointments and table decorations for the coming feast.

This Furnished Apartment is a place of interest all year round, to visitors to WANAMAKER'S; and the constant changes keep its attractions ever fresh and timely to the season. A visit will repay you. (Fourth floor—Fourth avenue side.)

The story below tells something of WANAMAKER readiness to provide the necessaries of table and other furnishment that Thanksgiving Day requires. Not the least important is the showing of Table Favors and Decorations of appropriate character for the Thanksgiving feast, to be found in our Candy Store.

Dining-room Furniture

Next Thursday every dining-room in the land will look its very best; and if additions are in prospect, they should be made before that important occasion. Our Furniture Store is splendidly ready to meet every wish. The assortments are wonderfully broad, and the price-range is sufficient to accommodate every desire.

The hints that follow will suggest our readiness.

50 styles—Oak Sideboards, $22 to $800.
40 styles—Mahogany Sideboards, $38 to $350.
$50 styles—Oak Buffets, $12 to $110.
35 styles—Mahogany Buffets, $16 to $100.
80 styles—Oak China Cabinets, $20 to $200.
50 styles—Mahogany China Cabinets, $27 to $210.
56 styles—Oak Extension Tables, $5.50 to $185.
36 styles—Mahogany Extension Tables, $34 to $185.
Oak Dining Chairs, $2.50 to $40.
Oak Arm Chairs to match, $5.25 to $60.
Mahogany Dining Chairs, $5.75 to $40.
Mahogany Arm Chairs to match, $9.50 to $50.
One hundred styles in oak.
Seventy-five styles in mahogany.
Fourth floor.

Candlesticks and Shades for the Table

Don't miss their soft glow—the dinner is prettiest when you turn out gas or electric light, and enjoy yourself by candle-light alone.

Candlesticks, in quadruple silver-plate, are here in variety:

Candlesticks, $2.25 to $6 each.
Candelabra, 3-light, $7 to $16.
4-light, $12.50.
Tenth st. 5-light, $10 to $18.75.

The Candle Shades show a fascinating assortment of designs, materials, or colors. We can match any color, to order, on one day's notice. Many of the designs are exclusively ours:

Of silk petals, for candelabra, 20c to 75c.
Of silk petals, for individual candlesticks, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
With silver coverings: silk-fringed linings, 45c and 55c; with bead fringe, $1.30, $1.40.
Large silver coverings, with silk-fringed linings, $1.25; with bead fringe linings, $2.50.
Shades of silk, with bead trimmings and fringe, large and small, $1.50, $2.75, $3.75.
Of colored glass beads, finished with deep bead fringe, $3 and $3.50.
Of paper, in full assortment, 5c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Basement.

How to Carve the Turkey

Do the best you know how—*and use a good knife.* The noble bird is worthy of the best treatment—don't spoil him with a poor blade.

Here are sorts you may rely on—all the best English steels, and the American makes, which we particularly recommend—lines and curves that make carving easy; and blades that are almost as flexible as a Damascus sword:

Bird Carvers, $2.25 to $4.
Game Knives, $2 to $5.
Poultry Shears, $3.75.
Celluloid Handled Knives: Dessert size, $3.75 to $11.50; Dinner size, $4.50 to $12.50.
Carvers in pairs, $3 to $5.50.
Three-piece Sets, $3 to $13.
5-piece Sets, $11.50 to $25.
Pearl-Handled Knives—
Fruit Knives, $7.50 dozen.
Dinner Knives, $15 to $25 dozen.
Tea Knives, $10 to $22 dozen.
Ivory-handled Knives—
Dessert size, $12 to $16.50 dozen.
Dinner size, $16 to $22 dozen.
Basement.

The Holiday Slippers Are Ready

There are a good many hundreds of mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers counting on Santa Claus bringing them a pair of Slippers for Christmas. They are always a thoughtful and welcome gift.

Our splendid holiday stock is now ready for you to view. Here are the easy, warm and comfortable sorts, as well as the smart and dressy slippers for party wear.

Here are some brief suggestions of varieties:

Men's kidskin Romeo or opera style Slippers; turned soles; $1.50, $2 and $3.

Men's black Felt Slippers, with pliable leather soles; $1.30 for low cut, $1.60 for high cut.

Men's buckskin Slippers, trimmed with otter fur, $2.25. Women's size, $2.

Women's horse-hide Lounging Slippers, trimmed and lined with pretty colors, $1.75.

Women's Felt Slippers, high cut, with warm fur trimming, $1 to $1.50.

Felt Slippers, for children; high or low cut; 75c and $1.

Foot-warmers, of soft woolen material; lined with wool fleece, $1 and $1.25.

Dainty Slippers, for party wear or formal functions; for school girls or young women; $1.50 to $5. Fourth avenue.

How About the Linen Chest?

Is it properly stocked with the napery that becomes such an important event as the Thanksgiving Dinner?

If you have needs in Table Linen or Napkins, here are the best products of five countries from which to choose. Patterns, in many cases, are our own; qualities are unimpeachable, and prices—well, if you don't already know the fairness of WANAMAKER prices, this is your best opportunity to learn:

From Scotland

Bleached Table Linen, 2 yards wide, at $1 a yard. Patterns designed for our store exclusively. Best quality we know at the price.

Same, in bordered cloths, unhemmed, 2 x 2 yards, $2.25; 2 x 2½ yards, $2.75; 2 x 3 yards, $3.25 each.

Napkins, to match, 20 in. square, $2 a dozen; 22 in. square, $2.50 a dozen; 24 in. square, $3 a dozen.

Double Damask, extra heavy quality, 70 in. wide, $1.25 a yard.

Same make, in bordered cloths, unhemmed, 70 x 72 in., $2.50; 70 x 90 in., $3.25; 70 x 108 in., $3.75.

Napkins, 20 in., $2.50; 22 in., $3; 24 in. $3.50 a dozen.

From Germany

Two special qualities of satin finish Bleached Table Linen; 2 yards wide; $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Same in Table Cloths, bordered and all hemmed ready for use. 2 x 2 yards, $2.50 and $3; 2 x 2½ yards, $3.25 and $3.75; 2 x 3 yards, $3.75 and $4.50; 2 x 3½ yards, $4.50 and $5.25.

From Belgium

Special designs in choice quality of Bleached Table Linen; the famous Courtrai flax; 71 inches wide; $1.50 and $1.75 a yard.

In bordered Cloths, unhemmed: 2 x 2 yards, $3 and $4; 2 x 2½ yards, $3.75 and $5; 2 x 3 yards, $4.50 and $6 each.

From France

Two special designs: "Semis de Perles"; Bordered Cloths, unhemmed: 2 x 2½ yards, $6; 2 x 3 yards, $6.50; 2 x 3½ yards, $7.75; 2 x 4 yards, $8.75 each.

Napkins, 22 in., $6 a doz; 27 in., $8 a doz. "Fleur de France," 2 x 2½ yards, $7.50; 2 x 3 yards, $8.75; 2 x 3½ yards, $10.50; 2 x 4 yards, $12 each.

Napkins, 27 in., $10 a dozen.

From Ireland

Table Cloths in American Beauty Rose design; spot filling; 2 x 2 yards, $6.85; 2 x 2½ yards, $6.85; 2 x 3 yards, $5.85.

Napkins, 22 in., $4; 26 in., $5.25 a dozen.

Arabesque design:

Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, $8.85; 2 x 2½ yards, $10.50; 2 x 3 yards, $12.50; 2½ yards round $14.85.

Napkins, 22 in., $13.65; 27 in., $17.25 a dozen. Third floor.

Start Things Right in the Kitchen

The kitchen is the basis of operations against the Thanksgiving turkey and the mince pie. Unless the field equipment is complete, the attack may be repulsed—and your dinner will be a fizzle.

Hold up the cook's hands by giving her all the utensils she needs, and having them of serviceable and lasting quality. For there are lots of dinners to come after Thanksgiving, and don't be hoodwinked into buying kitchen utensils for a day. You don't need to, when reliable sorts cost as little as these:

Pastry Boards, 30c to 48c.
Meat Boards, 35c to 65c.
Potato Mashers, 5c to 20c.
Rolling Pins, 8c to 40c.
Salad Sets, 30c to $1.75.
Butter Prints, 10c to 50c.
Butter Pats, 10c to 70c pair.
Chopping Bowls, 8c to 50c.
Marble Mortars, $3.50 to $4.50.
Wooden Pestles, 50c to $1.
Nickel Pudding Dishes, $1.75 to $6.
Nickel Chafing Dishes, $2.35 to $18.
Coffee Machines, French, $3.50 to $7.50; Russian, $2.75 to $6; American, $5.75 to $11.
Nickel Serving Trays, 75c to $7.
Nickel Bread Trays, $1.25 to $2.25.
Russia Iron Drip Pans, 65c to 85c.
Russia Iron Double Roasting Pans, 95c to $1.75.
Jelly Strainers, 50c. Flour Sifters, 75c.
Graters, 8c to 55c. Apple Corers, 10c.
Ice-cream Moulds, 20c to $3.35.
Layer Cake Pans, 6c to 8c.
Pie Plates, 6c to 9c.
Basting Spoons, 8c to 11c.
Egg Beaters, 3c to 50c.
Sugar and Flour Dredgers, 8c to 20c.
Tea and Coffee Strainers, 5c to 15c.
Pudding Moulds, 40c to 83c.
Chopping Knives, 10c to 45c.
Paring Knives, 5c to 40c.
Butchers' Knives, 18c to 90c.
French Cooks' Knives, 35c to $1.25.
Almond Grinders, $1.10.
Kitchen Steels, 50c to $1.50.
Meat Skewers, 15c to 40c.
Spatulas, 75c to 90c.
Cooks' Forks, 10c to 75c.
Poultry Shears, $3 and $3.25.
Apple Parers, 50c. Can Openers, 5c to 18c.
Raisin Seeders, 65c to $1.50.
Cork Screws, 5c to $4.50.
Sardine Scissors, 45c and 50c. Basement.

Cut Glass---

Have You All You Need?

If the dinner-table lacks a handsome piece or two of cut glass—a celery dish or a flower vase for the centre-piece, for example, it's worth while looking through this collection.

Beautiful new designs, brilliant, with cuttings on purest of blanks; and, because we save the maker his selling expenses by taking his entire output—*a saving of a third* to you on each piece:

Celery Trays, $2.50 to $8.
Bowls, $3.50 to $12.
Fruit Bowls in fancy shapes, $6.50 to $20.
Water Carafes, $1.90 to $7.50.
Flower Vases, $1.50 to $7.50.
Olive Dishes, 85c to $4.50.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $3.50 to $10.
Ice Cream Trays, $9 to $22.50.
Punch Bowls, $27 to $50.
Punch Bowls, on foot, $40 to $75.
Candelabra, 3-light, $20; 4-light, $25; 5-light, $30. Basement.

The Daintiest Sorts of Muslin Underwear

Are broadly represented, in charming new styles, in this collection. Whatever can be accomplished in the way of prettiness, by means of new embroideries and fine laces, has been achieved—and the showing is well worth your seeing.

Nightgowns at 75c to $6.50.
Chemises at 35c to $6.75.
Corset Covers at 25c to $4.50.
Drawers at 25c to $6.75.
Petticoats at $1 to $28.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Veilings, 25c a yard

We have gathered up over a hundred pieces of stylish new Veilings, that have been cut into; and grouped them at a uniform price.

Hair-line and fancy meshes, in black, white and colors.

Chenille-dotted plain and fancy meshes, in black, white and colors.

Velvet-dotted and fancy meshes, in black only.

Included are Veilings priced till now at 30c, 35c to 45c a yard. All at 25c a yard.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Thanksgiving Turkeys That You Can't Eat

You can fill them full of dainties, though—they are bonbonnieres, and will hold a meed of delicious candies.

Some, roasted, are beautifully crisp and brown; others have all their feathers, 5c to $2.

And here are some you *can* eat, after all—of marzipan, 20c to 50c.

Other turkeys are made to conceal your personal share of the Thanksgiving ice cream. These are 50c a dozen.

Other Thanksgiving dinner favors are lobsters, pumpkins, jack o'lanterns, vegetables, flowers, fruits, footballs, and everything else that may be held to be appropriate.

Lace mats, chop frills, paper napkins, and other table trimmings, too, in plentiful variety. Basement.

Women's Coats Stylish—Low-Priced

The story of our coat stock would be a catalogue longer than the most interested woman would care to read. Every garment that could be desired is here, and the prices range from $7.50 to $85.

Here are three groups as attractive in style as in price:

At $12, worth $15 and $16.50—Black Jackets of kersey; corset shape; 30 inches long, with strapped seams. Also of lighter weight kersey, with felled seams; nicely tailored and lined throughout with satin.

At $15, worth $20—Tweed coats of rough mixtures; ideal for cold weather; three-quarter length; loose back; lined with satin.

At $27.50, worth $35—Coverts, tweeds and kersey; three-quarter length, in a number of very handsome styles; tweeds are double-faced materials; the others are lined. An excellent assortment of choice styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Gloves, 75c

Handsome Cape Gloves for men, P. X. M. sewn; one clasp; made of fine, strong leather, in red and tan shades, and regular dollar values, today 75c *a pair*. Ninth street Elevator counter.

A Thanksgiving Offering of Haviland Dinner Sets

A fine bit of news, in all truth, for every housekeeper who wants to have her dinner-table look its very best on Thanksgiving Day.

Seven splendid groups of Haviland French China Dinner Sets, in rich designs; full complement of pieces, including the large platters so often missing. And each set positively worth the higher value quoted, though sold at the lower price:

At $18, worth $30—Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in allover pink floral decorations.

At $22.50, worth $35—Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; rose decoration with clouded gold on rims of each piece.

At $25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; four decorations, borders of flowers in pink, blue, and lavender; gold-traced handles.

At $35, worth $50—Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; delicate rose decoration; colors, yellow and pink; clouded gold edges and handles.

At $45, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border decoration of roses with clouded gold edges.

At $70, worth $100—Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; gold, with border having heavy tracing of gold.

At $100, worth $125—Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; rosebud decoration; all pieces heavily gilt.

Then a timely word of

Turkey Platters and Plates

for the proper enjoyment of your share of the Thanksgiving bird:

English porcelain Turkey Platters, in blue underglaze decorations, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

Turkey Plates, to match, $5 a dozen.

English porcelain Turkey Platters, in shaded brown and pink colorings, with gold edges, $6.50 and $8.50.

Turkey Plates, to match, $8.50 a dozen. Basement.

Lace Curtains And Couch Covers

Price-Reductions on Each

The Lace Curtains, all handsome goods, are lots that have sold down to one, two and three pairs of a pattern—hence the most popular designs. Reductions are respectively one-half, one-third, and one-fourth.

The Couch Covers have been newly taken from stock, are in effective patterns, and are specially priced today merely to make things interesting.

Housekeepers attention!

White Irish Point Lace Curtains

One-pair lots, at $1.99, from $2.85; $2.25, from $4.75; $3.15, from $6.25; $3.75, from $7.50; $4.10, from $8.25; $4.75, from $9.50 pair.

Two-pair lots, at $2.50, from $4; $4, from $6; $4.25, from $6.50; $6, from $9; $6.75, from $10; $8, from $12 pair.

Three-pair lots, at $4, from $5.25; $4.25, from $5.50; $5, from $6.75; $5.50, from $7.75; $8, from $11; $10.50, from $14.50 pair.

Renaissance Lace Curtains

One-pair lots, at $2.10, from $4.25; $7.50, from $15; $3.50, from $17; $10, from $20; $14, from $28 pair.

Two-pair lots, at $4, from $6; $4.50, from $6.75; $9.75, from $14.75; $19, from $28 pair.

Three-pair lots, at $5.50, from $7.25; $6, from $8.50; $20, from $28; $60, from $80 pair.

Couch Covers

Tapestries that can be used on either side, as the patterns and colors are woven through. Designs and colors are mostly Turkish.

At $6, instead of $8.75 each—60x108 in.; fringed at each end.

At $4, instead of $5.75 each—56x102 in.; plain edges. Third floor.

Care About "Sleeping Warm"?

Nothing more miserable than to shiver through a cold night on account of thin blankets, and insufficient covering.

Cover yourself warmly, with good blankets like these, and the bitterest nights will have no terrors for you. Our command of market conditions makes them unassailable in value-for-price:

At $3.50 a pair—*The Physician's Favorite*; fine all-wool filling; cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $4 a pair—*The Starry*; fine, soft-finished white wool filling, cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5 a pair—*The Donaldson*; fine wool filling; spool-cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $6 a pair—*Rossmont*; fine all-wool in warp and filling; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $6 a pair—*The Ashland*; extra fine gray wool in warp and filling; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $4 each—Sateen-filled Down Comfortables; the down is white and free from odor, and will not shed.

At $10 and $12 each—Silk-covered Down Quilts; one side figured, the other plain. Third floor.

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At $10 and $12 each—Silk-covered Down Quilts; one side figured, the other plain. Third floor.

The Piano Sale Continues

There is still an ample range of fine offerings among the special-priced pianos and organs that went on sale yesterday; notably the beautiful Mason & Hamlin Pianos, most of which are almost new.

Here are the items in detail:

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400, now $325 each.
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $450, now $325 each.
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $600, now $330 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $550, now $440.
6 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $600, now $440 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, Flemish oak art case, was $550, now $495.

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

Chambers Upright, was $225, now $75.
Beerham Upright, was $275, now $75.
Haines Bros. Upright, was $375, now $185.
Headbury Upright, with self-playing attachments; was $650, now $195.
Knabe with self-playing attachments; was $600, now $295.

Second-hand Grand Pianos

Mason & Hamlin Grand, was $900, now $295.
Mason & Hamlin Grand, was $900, now $350.
Chickering Grand, was $900, now $295.
Chickering Grand, was $900, now $275.
Chickering Grand, was $900, now $365.
Chickering Grand, was $750, now $550.

Square Pianos

Chickering Square, was $450, now $45.
Weber Square, was $600, now $95.

Organs

Mason & Hamlin, was $60, now $35.
Mason & Hamlin, was $85, now $33.
2 Mason & Hamlin, were $150, now $50.
Mason & Hamlin, was $160, now $65.
Mason & Hamlin, was $90, now $30.
Mason & Hamlin, was $180, now $90.
Mason & Hamlin, was $450, now $250.

Symphony Self-Playing Organs

Symphony, was $280, now $75.
Symphony, was $260, now $85.
Symphony, was $700, now $125.
Symphony, was $500, now $235.

Aeolians

Aeolian, was $400, now $65.
Aeolian, was $250, now $80.

Then we still have a few of the

Angelus Piano Players at $145

Perfect instruments, with all the famous Angelus expression devices. A splendid opportunity to resurrect your dead piano, at a remarkably low price. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Winter Suits For Women

The time when ready-made suits for women were confined to a certain limited season is passed. Now they are demanded all year round, and as the Fall season advances, the weights of the fabrics grow heavier, and the dresses warmer.

Today we show an elaborate assortment of Ready-made Suits, of heavy cheviot, broadcloth, velvet and velveteen. Some with long skirts, for afternoon or formal wear; others with short skirts, for walking or skating costumes. There are shirt-waist suits, also, for wear under coats. Here are brief hints of leading varieties:

Suits of velveteen and velvet, in a wide assortment of styles, at $26 to $100. Handsome velvet short coat Suits, with touches of lace and gold, at $33 and $85.

Smart Walking or Skating Costumes of corduroy velvet, in various shades; made with three-quarter length jacket, belted and trimmed with buttons; plaited skirt. $56 and $60.

Handsome velveteen Shirt-waist Suits, with round flare skirts, at $42 and $45.

Street Suits of excellent broadcloth, in mode and black, beautifully tailored. Handsome suits to wear with furs, $50.

Broadcloth Suits, lined throughout with silk; also Shirt-waist Suits of plaid mixtures, at $27.50.

And a special group of about forty Suits, of cheviots and tweeds, with various styles of coats, well-made, and lined throughout, or to the waist with silk. Gored walking skirts, unlined. Suits that sold originally at $20 to $30; now at $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Suits, $25

Worth $30 to $37.50

Very stylish Suits, in girls' 14 to 18-year sizes, bear new prices today. They are of broadcloth, zibeline and mixtures, in blouse, long coat and shirt-waist effects, all handsomely tailored. Also a few shirt-waist suits, in navy blue and black velveteen. Worth $30 to $37.50, now priced at

$25 Each

Second floor, Ninth.

Women's Gloves, 65c

More of the popular and excellent two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, in new Fall shades and black and white; fine walking gloves, specially priced at 65c *a pair*. Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GREAT CROWD AT THE HORSE SHOW

Society Women in Lighter and More Resplendent Gowns.

Coaching Parade a Popular Feature in the Ring—Jumping Classes Continue the Chief Attraction.

The Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last night quite reached equality with best traditions of the exhibition in regard to attendance. In the matter of fashionable patronage—or at least the visible evidence of it in gorgeous clothing, pretty jewels, and the color and sparkle that contribute most to the show's picturesque features—the somewhat belated success of the great fashionable event was dazzling even to the oldest patrons of the show. At about 9:30 o'clock the big hall was filled to the limit of the seating capacity, while the promenade around the ring was so packed that the promenaders could barely move.

In view of the crush many of the fashionable women wore lighter and more resplendent gowns. There was, however, an absence of vivid shades, especially in the evening, and white and pink and apricot and soft grays and faint blues predominated.

In the evening Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Miss Laura Swan occupied the Dyer box. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt had Miss Evelyn Parsons with her, and Mrs. Orme Wilson and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie and Mrs. Charles Marshall were together.

Mrs. Gibbs and Miss George Barker Gibbs, who have just come from Paris, were in a box on the south side of the house. Miss Gibbs wore a purple cloth gown and a black hat with white feathers.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart were in the James Henry Smith box.

The attractions, socially, in the afternoon included Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was the guest of the Gerrys. She was in a pale tan-colored velvet gown, and wore a picture hat to match with a long, white-tipped plume, and white fur boa and muff.

The four little children of Mrs. Frederick Allen were in the Wetmore box, which they occupy every Thursday during each Horse Show. The three little girls were frocked alike in white cloth with white lace berthas, and each wore a flaring white bonnet with white ostrich tips and white lace framing their blonde curls and pretty faces. This box attracted more attention than any other at the show, and men as well as women, with smiling faces, stood watching it, as much interested in the children as the latter were in the ponies in the ring.

On the opposite side of the Garden sat Mrs. George Gould with her two little daughters, also frocked in white, but having scarlet ostrich tips fading into pale rose on their round white hats, and contrasting with their intensely black hair and eyes.

In the Whitney box were Mrs. Murray Guthrie of England in white cloth and lace and brown furs, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness in brown velvet and brown furs, and Miss Ethel Barrymore in light heliotrope cloth and hat to match.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt were in the former's box. The latter wore a broadtail coat with a gray collar, and her flat white hat was trimmed with ciel blue plumes. The former was in black velvet with blocks of dull red breaking the surface of the 1830 cape.

In the evening three representatives of the Gould family sat on the same side of the Garden with only three or four boxes between them. First, from the Madison Avenue entrance, was Mrs. Howard Gould in fluffy white lace garlanded with pink roses and a huge flat white hat dipping over her face. She is intensely blonde, golden-haired, and blue-eyed, and the white gown made her seem fairer yet.

Next came Mrs. Edwin Gould, brown-haired and chatagne in coloring, in heavy white lace with lines of brown fur trimming it and brown furs. Her round black velvet hat was trimmed with a number of short white plumes, and she wore mauve orchids.

Then came Mrs. George Gould, in the Hyde box. Her vivid brunette coloring was framed in a large white hat with a rolling brim trimmed with ostrich plumes to match. Her gown was cream white, with lace trimmings.

At the west end of the Garden Miss Marguerite Loew made a dash of brilliant color. She wore a scarlet crepe gown trimmed with a white lace yoke and a scarlet hat with a shaded scarlet plume.

Much further along on the east side was Mrs. E. V. Loew in the darkest of blue velvets trimmed with white lace and blue jet, and topped by a small white hat.

Still further on was Miss Eleanor Jay in white chiffon trimmed with Cluny lace and a large round sapphire-blue velvet hat wreathed with blue ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman was in Irish lace with small black bows ornamenting it and a large black hat.

Mrs. William E. Carter, in the box with her, wore white chiffon and fine lace, and a small hat formed of overlapping ruffles of white lace with pale blue velvet showing in small knots.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Nineteen classes made up the ring programme for the day and evening, trotting-bred horses figuring most prominently, as eight classes were for animals of this type. A full list of the awards for the day follows:

TROTTING STALLIONS, three years old, judged on their individuality, pedigree, and appearance in the ring—Won by Horatio N. Bain's Master Stamboul, br. c., 15.1 hands, by Master Elect-Stambelita; George W. Kennedy's Sir Castleton, br. s., 15.3, by J. Case-Alix, second.

TROTTING STALLIONS, two years old, judged by their individuality, pedigree, and Appearance in the ring—Won by Horatio N. Bain's Sidney Wickliff, b. s., 14.3½ hands, by Wickliffe-Thelma.

TROTTING FILLIES, two years old—Won by Edward R. Ladew's Medica Enid, ch. f., by Medio-Enid; the Stony Ford Farm's Sweetness, b. f., 14.2 hands, by Adbell-Chenecy, second; Miss Elsie Wall Ladew's Lourenstein Kelly, b. f., by Directum Kelly-Lourenstein, third.

TROTTING COLTS OR FILLIES, one year old—Won by Horatio N. Bain's P. N. Billy, b. c., 14.2½ hands, by Master Elect-Daphne; the Stony Ford Farm's Natrona, br. f., by Austral-Baronet Generall, second; E. T. Stotesbury's Admit, b. c., 14.3, by Ad Bell-Hulda, third; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's Parsifal, br. c., by Medio-Enid, fourth.

TROTTING BROOD MARES, shown with two of their produce, one to be a yearling, the other to be not exceeding four years of age—Won by Horatio N. Bain's Daphne, b. m., 15.2½ hands, by Kentucky Prince-Annie E.; Mrs. Horatio N. Bain's Mary Master, blk. m., 15.1, s. by Quartermaster-Maud Imre, second.

TROTTING STALLIONS, with records of 2:30 or better, shown in harness.—Won by McNamara & Wolfe's Imerino, b. s., 15.3 hands, 9 years, by Allerton-Cyprus.

HARNESS HORSES, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, shown to light two or four wheeled vehicles.—Won by G. Trowbridge Hollister's Fascination, ch. g., 15 hands, 8 years, (E. Donnelly;) William H. Moore's Perfection, ch. g., 14.3½, 6, (owner,) second; E. D. Jordan's Plymouth Hackney Stock Farm's Kitty Grey, ch. m., 14.2½, 5, (F. Winterbottom;) third, and S. Kerr Branch's Mignonette, ch. m., 14.3½, 6, (J. Robinson,) fourth.

HARNESS PONIES, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by the Irvington Stock Farm's Enfield Nipper, ch. g., 14.2 hands, 4 years, (F. Parks;) Reginald Vanderbilt's Frits, ch. g., 14.1, 5, (owner,) second; Mrs. Woodend's Pitter Patter, b. m., 14.1, 6, (owner,) third, and same owner's Harmony, br. m., 14.1, 6, (Mrs. Woodend,) fourth.

ROADSTERS, any trotted-bred road rigs—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's Elsie W., br. m., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, by Woodford Wilkes-Britannia, (C. M. Webb;) Edward R. Ladew's Sadie McGregor, ch. m., 15.3, by Gilman McGregor, (owner,) second; H. T. Drake's Fleet Autocrat, b. g., 15.1, 6, by Autocrat, (A. Casler, third, and Harvey S. Ladew's Bismore Medic, b. g., 15.2, 5, (W. Wessels,) fourth.

POLO PONIES, not over 14.2 hands, to carry 150 pounds.—Won by Allan Forbes's Hatchford, b. m., 14.2 hands, aged, (owner;) Joshua Crane, Jr.'s Lullaby, ch. m., 14.1, aged, (Allan Forbes,) second; Wm. Cahill's Pearl's Oakland, b. g., 14.2, 7, (A. G. Vanderbilt,) third, and same owner's Brown Jug, br. g., 14.1, 8, (A. G. Vanderbilt,) fourth.

HUNTERS OR JUMPERS, trial for best performance over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, carrying a minimum weight of 165 pounds.—Won by George Pearl's Pearl, ch. m., 15.1, 8 years, by Sparus (F. Rosier) Cow & Marwin's Dear Lady, ch. m., 15.2½, 5, (H. Wilson,) second; same owner's Timber Topper, b. g., 15.2, 7, (H. Wilson,) third, and Richard Donnelly's Rifle, b. g., 15.3, 6, (owner,) fourth.

PAIRS of HARNESS HORSES, shown to single shown before victoria.—Won by William H. Moore's Master Jack, b. g., 15.1½, 7, and Fitz, b. g., 15.1½, 6, (O. Perkins,) G. Heid's Ardsley, br. g., 15.2, 5, and Miss Ardsley, br. m., 15.2, 7, (J. Wright,) second; Reginald Vanderbilt's Minuit, b. m., 15.1½, 5, and Ella, b. m., 15.1½, 6, (William Reed,) third, and H. P. Whitney's Kinnikee, b. g., 14.3½, aged, (L. Fitzpatrick,) fourth.

FOUR-IN-HAND ROAD TEAMS, shown to coach, for the American Coaching Club's Challenge Cup, and driven by the owner, who must be approved as coachman by the committee of the National Horse Show Association.—Won by D. D. Biddle's team, Hampton, Belgrade, Star, and Gardner, (owner.)

PONIES IN HARNESS, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, three-year-olds or over.—Won by Fred. de Caster's Humph II., b. m., 12.1 hands, 9 years, (A. W. Caster;) E. D. Jordan's Plymouth Hackney Stock Farm's Lady Eccles, br. m., 12.2, 3, (Master R. Carman,) second; the Elm Court Stable's Fairy Dream Major, b. g., 12.1½, 6, (A. Batonyi,) third, and Miss Anna Mills's Jim, b. m., 12.2, 5, (J. Heffernan,) fourth.

PAIRS OF HARNESS HORSES, not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to appropriate vehicle, (dealers' class.)—Won by the De Cernea Stable's The Show Girl, b. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and The Sporting Duchess, b. m., 15.1½, 5, (C. De Cernea;) Strauss & Hepter's Arlington, blk. g., 14.3½, 5, and Ardsley, br. g., 14.3½, 5, (C. Bacchus,) second; Lehman Strauss's Manon, b. m., 15.1½, 6, and Mercedes, b. m., 15.1½, 6, (P. A. Palmer,) third, and George Pepper & Co.'s Creation, b. m., 15.2, 6, and Dr. Sherman, b. g., 15.2, 6, (P. Rocks,) fourth.

HARNESS HORSES, not under 15.1 hands, shown to ladies' single victoria.—Won by Wm. Jay H. Moore's Actress, ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, (G. Pinsey;) Reginald Vanderbilt's White Oak Maid, br. m., 16.7, (M. Lyon,) second; W. K. Woodend's Baron Brown, br. g., 15.1½, 6, (T. O'Brien,) third, and Stuart Duncan's Starlight, br. m., 15.2½, 7, (W. Brown,) fourth.

QUALIFIED HUNTERS, Corinthian class, horses ridden by members of some recognized hunt club.—Won by Adam Beck's Dublin, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 6 years, (J. McGee;) Hart Brothers' Sir Roderick, br. g., 17, 6, (P. A. Hart,) second; Clarence F. Levin's Saranac, b. g., 16, 6, (owner,) third, and Charles Fraser's Yourfellow, b. g., 16.1, 8, (D. Donnelly,) fourth.

HARNESS TANDEMS, horses not to exceed 24.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy ch. g., 14.3 hands, 7 years, and Lady Frances, ch. m., 14.3½, 6, (A. Batonyi;) same owner's Brandon, ch. s., 14.2, 7, and Shop Girl, ch. m., 14.3½, 6, (W. C. Dulles,) second; the Elm Court Stable's Carmen, b. g., 14.3, aged, and Fancy Free, b. g., 14.3, 6, (J. Le Conway,) third, and W. K. Woodend's Harmony, br. m., 14.1, 6, and Pitter Patter, b. g., 14.1, 8, (C. Fownes,) fourth.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Ring Committees.—Day—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Col. De Lancey A. Kane. Evening—F. K. Sturgis and E. D. Morgan.

9:30 to 11:30 A. M.—Exercise of horses in the show ring.
12 M.—Judging pony stallions.
12:15 P. M.—Judging pony brood mares and foals.
12:30—Judging pairs of ponies in harness.
12:45—Judging pairs of Shetland ponies in harness.
2:00—Judging ponies under the saddle.
2:25—Judging novice class for horses in harness.
6:00—Judging horses suitable for cavalry service.
8:30—Judging road teams.
8:00—Judging road coaches and appointments and quickest change of team made in the ring.
4:30—Judging ladies' saddle horses previously selected to compete in final exhibition.
5:00—Judging qualified hunters.
5:30—Judging trotting stallions kept for service.
8:30—Judging polo ponies.
8:45—Judging teams of polo ponies.
9:00—Judging pairs of harness horses shown before a demi-mail, spider, or Stanhope phaeton for the Brewster prize.
9:30—Judging horses for the high jump, open to all.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

William Okie for a Wager Jumps Sure Pop, Barebacked, Over a Five-and-a-Half-Foot Hurdle.

The jumping classes, which were scattered through the programme, furnished by far the most interesting of the day's ring events, the actual competition over hurdles appearing to appeal vastly more to popular enthusiasm than did the contests where technical requirements were decided by the judges. The jumping continued to improve, too, as many of the horses had become so accustomed to the surroundings of crowd, lights, and noise that they went at the hurdles very much as they might have galloped at the jumps on their own schooling grounds. Other horses still puzzled their exhibitors by jumping far below what was expected of them.

One case of this kind furnished about the most interesting side incident of the day, as William Okie, a partisan of James A. Garland's jumper Sure Pop, who was ruled out on the day before, attested his faith in the horse by making a wager with Harry W. Smith, one of the associate judges in the jumping contests, regarding the ability of Sure Pop to get over a jump of 5½ feet, ridden by his partisan and jumping bareback. By consent of the Horse Show officials the trial took place at the noon recess, and the lingering sightseers who were then present joined with the horsy set in hearty applause of Mr. Opie's feat, when he sent Sure Pop over the required height, barebacked except for a blanket and surcingle, which the terms of the bet permitted.

Concerning the criticism of the style of hurdles in use for the jumper and hunter trials, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., yesterday made the statement that none of his hunters exhibited at the Madison Square Garden show had been schooled at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, nor had any of them been schooled over loose bars, as some of the dissatisfied exhibitors of beaten hunters asserted the day before. Mr. Hitchcock's declaration was in response to insinuations that his horses were favored above those of other exhibitors by the arrangement of the jumps over which the horses had tried.

Events that were little less interesting than the jumping competitions were the judging for the American Coaching Club's Challenge Cup, for four-in-hand road teams and the polo pony ring in the afternoon, and the harness tandem competition in the evening, the tandem ring bringing out a remarkably smart lot of rigs, as well as a singularly skillful group of well-known whips. The four-in-hand road team contest, however, was by far the most spectacular of the day. The crowd cheered warmly, when to the notes of coaching horns on each of the eight vehicles entered and exhibited the big road coaches rumbled into the ring.

SCORES STUDENTS OF YALE.

Prof. Reed Makes Plea for Better Manners at the Table.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—The conduct of a few students in throwing food about the Yale commons dining hall is the basis of an appeal for better manners published in The Yale News to-day, in the form of a communication from Prof. Edward B. Reed of the university to the Student Committee of the patrons of the dining hall.

As an alumnus of the university, Prof. Reed protests against "the attempts of an insignificant minority to degrade the finest dining hall in the country to the condition of a cheap and dirty Bowery restaurant." In conclusion he says "such men would not be tolerated for a moment at the table of a city club. Why must we tolerate them at Yale?"

The News says the communication has met with the unqualified approval of the committee to which it is addressed.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

The report of the work of the United Hebrew Charities for October shows that the total number of families dealt with during the month reached 2,487, representing about 8,200 individuals. Of these 1,441 applied in the Bureau of Relief and 1,046 in the Employment Bureau, of whom 243 were given employment. Relief was refused in 150 cases.

Transportation to different parts of this country and Europe was granted to 54 persons; 3,465 garments, 498 pairs of shoes, 202 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 504 garments were made in the workroom, and 465 garments were repaired; 10 girls' lodgings and 32 meals were furnished to homeless men and women; 2 bundles containing 42 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants; 28 bottles of wine and liquor, 12 bottles of maltine, 6 bottles of cod liver oil, 18 bottles of Mellin's food, and 11 orders for surgical appliances were distributed.

The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $14,875.00.

A PRIEST'S SALOON LEASE.

He Says, However, That His Cousin, Not He, Will Conduct It.

Some comment has been caused in Harlem because of the recent renting by Father Louis Cognetti, an itinerant priest, of 440 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and a friend of Joseph Cirringione, of a building at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Hoffman Avenue, with the privilege of locating a saloon on the ground floor.

The building is a four-story flat for which Father Cognetti is to pay in a ten years' term a total rental of $12,000. The condition as to the saloon was the essential feature of the lease. The rest of the house he will let out for its original purpose.

When asked if he intended to run the bar he replied that it would be in charge of his cousin, Pasquarelle Condina of 2,108 Third Avenue.

MRS. CLARK DECLARED INSANE.

Two Physicians Certify to Mental Condition of Artist's Wife, Who Is Taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Mary T. Clark, wife of Artist A. H. Clark, who attempted suicide Wednesday evening by jumping into the North River, at the foot of Fiftieth Street, and who was subsequently rescued by her husband, was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night and placed in the psychopathic ward. Mrs. Clark was accompanied by her husband and a policeman attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, she being a prisoner.

Mr. Clark said after his wife had been taken to the psychopathic ward:

"I fear that my wife is hopelessly demented. I had her examined by Dr. Thomas Prout and Dr. A. W. Ferris, and both declared her to be insane.

"I wish to correct a wrong impression that has gone out about us. Mrs. Clark did not attempt to end her life because of poverty. Her mind was deranged worrying over other people who were in actual poverty, and whom she could not aid as she would have liked. She took this charity work to heart, and when others suffered she suffered with them."

Yesterday morning the Rev. Joseph Rushton of the Zion and St. Timothy Church, at 332 West Fifty-seventh Street, appeared in the West Side Court and asked Magistrate Breen if Mrs. Clark could be privately committed to some institution. The Magistrate said that he saw no reason why the case could not be disposed of by the sitting Magistrate any day during the recess hour.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS DINE.

Major Gen. Corbin and Rear Admiral Rodgers Address Members of the International Committee.

The annual dinner of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, including the guests, more than 200 persons assembled in the grand ballroom, the boxes of which were filled with women.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, now commanding the Department of the East, made a suggestion which the diners received with applause. After commending the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in time of peace, he said:

"In time of war I offer the suggestion that your great association organize itself into a body to co-ordinate, assemble, and dissemble medicine and food and render assistance where most needed. In the event of war such a society would be an instrument of great good."

Gen. Corbin also commended the work of the association in the army. "Your method of seeking the good in men is the surest way of eliminating the evil in them. I wish to acknowledge the good work you have done for the service." Gen. Corbin's tribute to Miss Helen Gould, who is a Second Vice President in one of the women's auxiliary branches, also was loudly applauded. "The work of such women," he concluded, "contributes much to the honor of the republic."

The diners didn't exactly know how to take one of the references Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers made to the good the association did at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, near the gate of which the Young Men's Christian Association has a fine building. "When the men are coming in late from their liberty," he said, "they often find it hard in heavy weather to get aboard their ships. It is very convenient to have such a building near the gate where they can get a bed, and after a shave and a cup of coffee in the morning, go aboard their ships feeling much refreshed."

There will be some smiles, but most of the diners looked puzzled.

WOULD MAKE RADICAL CHANGES

Committee's Proposition to Stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

James H. Hyde, A. D. Juilliard, F. P. Olcott, James Speyer, and James Stillman, acting as a Stockholders' Committee, have issued a notice asking the prefetrred and common stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company to deposit their holdings on or before Dec. 15 next with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, at 25 Nassau Street, with a view to securing radical changes in the administration of the company.

The stock is to be deposited under an agreement vesting it and the voting powers thereon in the committee and its successors for three years, unless the committee shall determine on an earlier dissolution of the agreement. In the latter event the stock deposited will be returned free of charge.

The committee owns and represents large amounts of the capital stock of the company, and says it deems it important that immediate steps should be taken to bring about necessary changes in its administration.

SAYS WILLIAMS IS INSANE.

Brother of Mr. Green's Slayer Writes That Mental Derangement Followed Fever.

Lawyer Kaffenburgh of Howe & Hummel yesterday received a letter from Perry J. Williams of Blue Ridge Springs, Botetourt County, Va., a brother of Cornelius M. Williams, who shot and killed Andrew H. Green last Friday afternoon.

The letter stated that Cornelius Williams had been more or less unbalanced since he was sixteen years old, when he had suffered from an exceptionally severe fever. At that time a Dr. Riley, who attended him, had said that he was afraid that he would be liable to insane spells as he grew older, and advised travel. When Cornelius visited Perry three years ago, Perry says he noticed that many of his brother's actions were strange.

Mr. Kaffenburgh announced that he was going South and would get the depositions of some of the people who knew Williams there, and he also said he was anxious that the case should be tried at the earliest possible moment.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday afternoon that he is having a thorough investigation made into the facts of the Green murder. In the end, he said, he expects Williams will be proved to be insane. He said he had no idea of what kind of insanity the man was afflicted with, but he believes him to be insane.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

Treasurer Reports Sufficient Money to Erect Suitable Monument.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National McKinley Memorial Association was held today. Of the twenty-two members of the board, the following were in attendance: Associate Justice William R. Day, President; Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor; Postmaster General Henry C. Payne; Senator M. A. Hanna, Ohio; Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; William A. Lynch, Canton; William McConway, Pittsburg; Gov. Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; E. W. Bloomingdale, New York; Gen. James A. Gary, Baltimore, and Fred S. Hartzell, Secretary, Canton.

Governor-elect Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, Treasurer of the association, was unable to be present, and submitted his report by proxy. Enough money is now in hand to erect such a memorial as the trustees regard as suitable, but a fund is being raised for maintenance and care of the monument after it is erected. About $50,000 additional is needed for that purpose.

Montefiore Home Entertainment.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home are to give an entertainment at the Home, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, for the benefit of the Home inmates. A feature of the exercises will be the newly organized League Mandolin Club. The entertainment will follow the annual meeting of the League, to be held in the morning.

H.O'Neill & Co.

Cutlery for Thanksgiving.

Without good Cutlery—the best Cutlery—the greatest feast of the year will be inevitably a failure. We keep only the best ("Landers, Frary & Clark" make). Every piece is fully warranted and we guarantee will prove entirely satisfactory.

CARVING SETS—(3 piece) stag handles in satin lined case, worth $1.39; at..... 98c
CARVING SETS—(3 piece) stag handles, worth $1.69; at..... $1.25
CARVING SETS—(2 piece) stag handles, worth $1.25; at..... 98c
CARVING SETS—(3 piece) stag handles, sterling ferrules, best steel blades, worth $4.49; at..... $3.25
MEDIUM KNIVES and FORKS, cocobola and ebony handles, best steel blades, regularly $1.29 and $1.49 per set; special at 98c and $1.25
MEDIUM KNIVES and FORKS, white celluloid handles, best steel blades, worth $4.49 per set; special at..... $3.20
(Basement.)

Table Decorations for Thanksgiving In the Lamp Department.

TULIP CANDLE LAMP, in assorted colors, something very new, three color combinations to select from; regularly 69c.; special at 55c
CANDLES, for table decorations, all colors, regularly 3c.; special at 2c
CANDLE SHADES, one special lot that were regularly 10c. each; special at..... 8c
PAPER, LINEN and SILK SHADES for electroliers, all styles; from 25c. to..... $3.00
Basement.

Hints for Folks in the Kitchen.

DARLINGTON DISH WASHERS.—Saves your hands from the dish water, saves dishes from breaking, water always clean. Call in our basement and see how it works..... $1.00
UNIVERSAL FOOD CHOPPERS.—The only machine made that chops food and does not tear it nor press it; no strings in the meat if chopped by the Universal; upward from 75c
ROYAL ROASTERS.—Dome covers, cleaned iron, size 10x14..95c
CAST IRON CRULLER COOKERS.—Polished inside, 9 inches 48c
IRON PANCAKE GRIDDLES, 9x18..... 36c
FRENCH EGG WHIPS, 12-inch..... 23c
ROUND BREAD BOARDS..10c
Fancy Carved Round Bread Boards, upward from..... 60c
FANCY SWISS CARVED SALAD SETS, spoon and fork, upward from..... 25c
SPICE SETS, consisting of stand and 6 decorated spice jars....$3.00
BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE POTATO MASHERS..... 25c
POTATO RICERS, round style 25c
HEIN'S POTATO RICERS...19c
"MOTTLED" COOKERS.—Blue and white, 4 coated, double cranberry, 2 quarts..... $1.45
These goods have an unlimited guarantee.
Genuine Agate double cranberry cookers, 2 quarts..... 94c
Heavy Tin Plum Pudding MOULDS, 1 quart size..... 50c
Heavy Jelly MOULDS, about 25 varieties, upward from..... 23c
(Basement.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

BALTIMORE BANKS MERGE.

The First National Acquires the Manufacturers' National Bank—Previously Consolidated with the Equitable.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—The First National Bank of Baltimore, which two years ago consolidated with the Equitable National Bank, has now acquired the Manufacturers' National Bank, and the merger goes into effect Dec. 1. The First National pays $122 a share for the stock of the Manufacturers' National Bank.

A majority of the stock of the Manufacturers' National Bank, following the division of the Dickey estate, recently passed under the control of W. A. Dickey, George Dickey, and Charles W. Dorsey, who figured in the merger.

When the First National acquired the Equitable the capital stock of the former was increased. This was accompanied by the appearance of strong financial interests in the Directory of the First National Bank. These included James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of New York and James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, and head of the Chicago National Bank. Charles R. Spence and A. H. S. Post, Second and Third Vice Presidents of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, also entered the board to represent a large block of stock.

According to its last official statement the First National has: Total resources, $6,427,621; capital stock, $1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $402,703; individual deposits, $2,263,771. The Manufacturers' capital is $500,000; surplus, $103,819; individual deposits, $1,105,861.

CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR.

Majority of Stock Is Deposited Under Reorganization Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—A majority of the stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company has now been deposited under the reorganization plan. The deposits are understood to be about 75 per cent. of the whole issue. The underwriters and guarantors have until Dec. 1 to complete their subscriptions and underwritings.

It is understood that the banks and trust companies which hold large amounts of Consolidated collateral for loans have assured the committee that they will pay the full assessments before Dec. 1.

They must either support the reorganization plan or sell out their patrons' holdings. It is generally believed that what the counsel for the Moffley committee calls "tentative subscribers" will before Dec. 1 be real subscribers, and put up the additional cash necessary to save the property from dissolution. The deposit of stock under the reorganization plan was said to be sufficient to provide about $1,800,000 cash. It is believed that at least 20 per cent. more will come in.

Joseph De F. Junkin, of counsel for the Moffley Reorganization Committee, left for Canada to-day to make a personal examination of the Superior property.

FATE DID NOT SAVE HIM.

Osias Brod Found Guilty of Murder—Important Witnesses Had Died.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—Osias Brod today in the Criminal Court was found guilty of murder. Two of the State's important witnesses died while the trial was progressing and another suffered from lack of memory.

Brod left his wife in New York, and soon after secured a divorce before Judge Robins by swearing, it was alleged, that he lived in Chicago for the period required by law. The first wife followed him and interested the Bureau of Public Service in her case. Judge Robins and the minute clerk at the divorce trial died soon after.

COOKS IN MASS MEETING.

Cooks of all nationalities hurried through their duties at hotel, restaurant, and cafe last night to attend a mass meeting called by the "Societe Culinaire Internationale" in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, for the purpose of enrolling new members. Among the 1,500 in the hall were chefs from big hotels and high-toned clubs, whose names were carefully withheld lest they should be blacklisted by their employers, who were referred to by one of the speakers as "patrones, and the bandits of organized labor."

A.B.CHASE PIANO

Perfection is always relative. The A. B. CHASE may not represent the highest that can be, but it represents the most perfect that is.

HEAR THE

A.B.CHASE PIANO

And the Apollo—Master Piano Player—and you hear two masterful instruments.

APOLLO COMPANY,
101 Fifth Ave., between 17th and 18th Streets
NEW YORK.

Have You a Hobby?

Our hobby is a Belt Coat—long, loose, comfortable and right, $12.50.

Another hobby is our Tuxedo Coat and Vest at $12.50.

Strollers Shoes have all the good points advertised for $3.50 shoes—$3.

Write for Fashion Book—free.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway,
47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 6th Ave.
125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

FATHER SANDER STILL MISSING.

No Tidings of Horse-Loving Priest or of "Mrs. West," His Housekeeper.

Deeper mystery was thrown around the case of the Rev. George D. Sander, the rector of St. Leonard's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, who was reported as having been dividing his time between his parish and a New Jersey stock farm where he was known as George West, an owner of fast trotting horses, by the failure of the priest to put in an appearance in his parish.

Although his brother, William Sander, spent the entire day yesterday searching for him, and many of his parishioners joined in the inquiries, nothing whatever could be learned of his whereabouts.

Similar mystery still surrounded Mrs. Mary Schlotthauer of the priest's parish, who had been living at the stock farm at Far Hills, N. J., for a year as, it is said, "Mrs. West." At the residence of Mrs. Seibel, her sister, in Chester Park, near Jamaica, yesterday afternoon, it was said that a letter had been received from the missing woman mailed in Manhattan, the street number not given, saying that she would be home soon. It is known that Mrs. Schlotthauer has a son in school somewhere in Manhattan, and it is believed that she is with the boy.

Mrs. James Smith, Jr., Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Mrs. James Smith, Jr., wife of ex-United States Senator Smith, is seriously ill at her home, 14 Washington Place, this city.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

The Horse Show Reflects What's What in Men's Dress.

The blare of trumpets, the clatter of hoofs, a sea of color, of beautifully gowned women and smartly clad men—and society sweeps in to pay its compliments to the four-footed aristocrats and incidentally to show its good clothes.

You will find here in duplicate what the smartest dressed men are wearing—suits and overcoats with the hall marks of exclusive style and perfect tailoring made with our famous "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.

$15 Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Single and double breasted sack suits of cheviots, tweeds, Thibets, cassimeres, undressed and smooth surface worsteds in plain and fancy patterns—$15.

Dignified and elegant overcoats of black and Oxford velours, kerseys and meltons in the medium length, Chesterfield and long, loose style—$15.

Other "blue ribbon" suits and overcoats, $12.50 to $50.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' & Youths' Clothing.

Buying your Boys' Clothing from us, you can secure the best made in the world, direct from the manufacturer at one moderate profit, insuring the absolute certainty of fit, style and wearing qualities that cannot be surpassed, and at the lowest prices for which reliable articles can be obtained.

The same applies to every known article for their complete outfitting. Our goods are the standard by which all other makes are judged.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SEEING NEW YORK.

Visitors to town during the Horse Show week will find the "Popular Shop" only a short walk west from Fifth Avenue, on Forty-second Street.

In view of the very special attractions now offered by the "Popular Shop," the Subway folk have arranged for the approach of carriages by way of the Sixth Avenue, until further notice.

The "Popular Shop"

Offering effective things at SMALL COST for TOWN HOUSES and MODERN APARTMENTS.

French and English Wall Papers, From 10c. a piece.

"Liberty" Stuffs for Curtains and Furniture at moderate cost.

Willow Chairs with Cushions, from $5.00 Each.

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture, for Everyday Use.

The goods of the "Popular Shop" are not to be had elsewhere.

Selections by Retail Customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners.

Joseph D. McHugh & Co.
42d St., W. at 5th Ave.
(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

Winter Overcoats

THE extra long or medium length full Box Coat made from Friezes, Kerseys, Meltons, &c., $10 to $40.

Tourists' Coats, extra long, with disappearing belt at back, Black, Dark Mixtures and Fancy Overplaids, $18 to $30.

Business Suits, Black, Blue, Oxford and Fancy Mixtures, single or double breasted "Right up to now," $10 to $25.

Sweaters, Jerseys, Cardigans, Golf Jackets and Golf Hose.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Nassau, Cor. Fulton St., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

GOLD MEDAL
Pan-American Exposition.

For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" Sweet Chocolate Powder has no equal. The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.

NOTHING BUT GRAPES used in making Cook's Imperial EXTRA DRY

It's flavor delicate and fruity
It's effervescence natural
Its bouquet delicious
It's purely unquestioned

Mrs. West" Seriously Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Mrs. James Smith, Jr., wife of ex-United States Senator Smith, is seriously ill at her home, 14 Washington Place, this city.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.
Real estate, houses, flat and apartment announcements occupied 814,860 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 76,173 lines over the previous year.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS

Edward Elgar's Work Repeated by the Oratorio Society.

A Great Audience in Carnegie Hall Again Deeply Impressed by Its Power—Mme. Homer and Messrs. Van Hoose and Bispham Sing.

The profound impression created by the Oratorio Society's performance of Edward Elgar's oratorio "The Dream of Gerontius" last season made a speedy repetition of the work, while that impression was still fresh and vivid, seem inevitable. No other new composition of its kind brought out in years had aroused a fraction of the interest excited by the English composer's much-discussed oratorio, and justified by the result, and none had shown a fraction of the power and soaring imagination, and of the grip upon some of the deeper feelings as well as upon the purely musical faculties.

Whatever may have been the reasoned or instinctive beliefs of those who listened to the oratorio as to the matters of which it treats, it exercised a spell all its own in its most potent scenes to which few were insensible. Since its production here Mr. Elgar has stirred the waters of English musical criticism again and still more deeply by his new work, "The Apostles," which has carried him still further on the course he struck out in "The Dream of Gerontius," and while the questions he has raised through its performance in Birmingham last month bid fair to make his art and his methods still more fruitful subjects of discussion than anything he has yet done, it has still more firmly established his place as a force that must be reckoned with. His appearance in the field of British music has gone counter to lines of development long since become traditional and fixed. He has brought in new ideals and aspirations and has vitalized the oratorio as a form of art with a stimulating touch which, if it be not of genius, is undeniably of a bold and original talent working for its own expression in its own way.

So much appeared to be enforced by the first production of "The Dream of Gerontius" last Spring, and that the realization of it had sunk deep into the public mind was clearly shown last evening by the Oratorio Society's representation of the work at its first concert of the season. It was listened to by an audience practically as large as that of last season, and that meant nearly as large as the hall would hold, and with as deep an appreciation—an audience whose temper was shown by its entire self-surrender to a work most exacting in its demands upon the attention of its hearers.

The performance was quite upon the high level of the previous one. The chorus showed the effects of a greater familiarity with the music. It was remarkably responsive to all the desires of Mr. Damrosch in his elaboration of the many plastic details of the choral part, delicate nuances, and the larger outlines of contrast and climax. It sang with confidence in the highly wrought contrapuntal choruses, and threaded the maze of venturesome intervals with certainty; it put color and warmth into the sonorous passages, and its pianissimos were real pianissimos, yet rich and full bodied.

In the demoniac choruses of the first part its utterance was as the cracking of a whip. The chorus is not perfectly balanced this year, and the male choirs are lacking in numbers and in their due proportion in the whole volume of tone, but it is of excellent quality and sings with enthusiasm. The orchestra coped bravely with the enormous difficulties of the score, mastering them not perfectly, to be sure, and with somewhat less of certainty than could be desired, but it was, considering all the circumstances, a remarkably good performance.

There was a special chorus from the Musical Art Society to assist in some of the numerous subdivisions of the choral voices.

The solo singers were Mme. Louise Homer, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, and Mr. David Bispham. The last two participated in the performance last Spring. Mme. Homer's beautiful voice never sounded richer, fuller, or of more delightful smoothness. A somewhat more intimate familiarity with the music would have enabled her to find the means for a more highly charged emotional significance in its delivery.

Mr. Van Hoose, whose part of the dying Gerontius and then of the liberated soul is a cruelly prolonged exaction upon the voice, sang it with high intelligence, and Mr. Bispham, who did not seem to be in his best voice, gave the music first of the priest, then of the Angel of the Agony, dignified expression.

As before, the finest portion of the work seemed to lie in the first part. The orchestral introduction, the contrapuntal chorus "Holy Mary, Pray for Him," the prayer of Gerontius, "Sanctus fortis, Sanctus Deus," and, above all, the magnificent chorus that is the close and climax of this part, made a profound impression. The final chorus is of indescribable grandeur as it reaches the passage "In the name of Cherubim and Seraphim, go forth," and it continuance, in eight and finally twelve parts, is one of the most magnificent productions in its kind of these latter days.

The second part suffers from its excessive length and the inclusion of some matter that is scarcely tractable to musical treatment, yet it is full of beauties of the most uncommon sort. The introduction and the long tenor recitative describing the going forth of the liberated soul is of ineffable beauty, and enwrapped with such an atmosphere of mysticism and otherworldliness as has seldom come within the vision of musical art. It must be said that "The Dream of Gerontius" repeated the deep impression it made on its first performance.

EDWIN GRASSE'S RECITAL.

Mr. Edwin Grasse, the young violinist, who made his debut with an orchestra last week in Carnegie Hall, gave a recital with piano last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, in which he confirmed the good impression left by his first appearance. The programme included César Franck's sonata, an air from Goldmark's concerto, César Thomson's arrangement of a passacaglia by Handel, the chaconne by Bach, and a sonata of his own composition, his second numbered work. These were followed by a romance by Binding and Wienawski's scherzo tarentelle.

Mr. Grasse's performance was little less remarkable than that which he gave last week. It showed the same definite musical gift, the remarkable memory, the grasp of the meaning of the works he played. His tone is still rough and unpleasant in quality, and he showed some carelessness in technique that was less notable in the large hall. But there is little in Mr. Grasse's work that pleads for extenuation on the ground of his lack of the sense of sight. It stands, as he wishes it to stand, upon its merits as musical performance. His sonata shows an agreeable facility and a grasp of some of the fundamentals of form and expression, but his talent as a composer is still immature.

Marcel Journet Sings at Aeolian Hall.

M. Marcel Journet, the basso, who is to appear often at the Metropolitan Opera House this season, sang two numbers at a special concert given at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, to a large audience. His first number was "Air de la Calomnie," from "Le Barbier de Seville," and the second "Air de Leporello," from "Don Juan." The concert yesterday was the first of a series that will be given in the same hall. Between Christmas and New Year's Day Burgstaller will sing the part of Parsifal. The soloists will be announced from time to time.

A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE

Dramatized Novel at Daly's Has Rich Trimmings.

It's Old-Fashioned Melodrama, However, Along Well-Tried Lines—Audience Applauded Freely.

Onoto Watanna's story, "A Japanese Nightingale," transferred from its bindings to a richly lacquered box, decorated with abundant color, and illuminated with much of the rich resource of modern stagecraft, was made visible for the first time last evening at Daly's Theatre before an audience that was large, obviously friendly, and quite ready to applaud.

It was apparent at the outset that a considerable expense had been involved in this production, and in several of the stage pictures notable effects of richness were achieved. Especially was this true of the second scene of the first act, showing a road to Tokio, with a wide sweep of land, the trees overhung with wistaria; the second scene of the third act—the temple of Shiba—with a massive effect of lacquer and gold, and another scene in which sacred Fuji Yama was perceptible in the distance, rearing its lofty peak from amid a misty expanse of cloud.

If one speaks first of the scenic features of "A Japanese Nightingale," as revealed last night, it is because in that feature of the affair there is provided something which one may frankly and unqualifiedly commend. But, once again, rich scenery and rich costumes, music that is pleasing to the ear, and dancing that delights the eye, do not constitute drama. "A Japanese Nightingale" at best is simply old-fashioned—very old-fashioned, and not particularly skillful American melodrama, with Japanese trimmings.

To those who read the story there was something appealing in the simple, childish sweetness of the little maid Yuki, who, betrothed to a powerful man of her own people, weds instead the youthful and impetuous wooer from over the seas.

In the dramatic version something of this same quality is reserved to the character of Yuki, and her love affair, her subsequent suffering, and her determination to leave the world and become a priestess in the temple that the man she loved may be spared suffering and persecution from her enemies and his, is likely to make an appeal to unsophisticated and sympathetic playgoers. To those who are not so easily moved however, much of that which passes on the stage is apt to evoke at most only the cynical smile of wonder that such things are still thought to be part and parcel of a supposedly moving drama.

William Young, who made the adaptation for stage purposes, has used a familiar bag of tricks. The expedients utilized for stage climaxes are of the most ordinary and commonplace kind. One has at least the right to expect some ingenuity in matters of this sort, and here the dramatiser has failed signally.

For example. The ultimate conflict in this play is due to the fact that Jack Bigelow, a young American, has married Yuki, the Japanese Nightingale. A record of the marriage has been filed with the United States Consul at Tokio. Bigelow's enemies kill the Consul and steal the book containing the record of the marriage. At the very time that Bigelow hears of the murder of the Consul he gives Yuki their marriage license, telling her never to part with it.

Immediately thereafter she places it in a little box, the arch conspirator enters, she shows it to him, and he purloins it. When, a little later, Yuki's brother appears on the scene and refuses to believe that Bigelow has married the girl regularly, the box is opened for the proof that is to convince him. Lo! the paper is gone. Tableau and mutterings of vengeance.

And so it goes throughout. Mr. Harker of California, who, with the assistance of Mr. Bobby Newcome, Ensign, U. S. A., eventually sets everything right, shows his daughter a revolver. She takes it from him and puts it in the drawer of a table. Later Mr. Harker tells the villain that he is going to detain him for a little confidential chat, and the pair sit down on opposite sides of the table. The Jap draws a knife and Harker whips out the gun and covers him. Another tableau that flashes in the pan.

These things will not do at this late day—they will not do on Broadway, at any rate, and it is even doubtful whether Third or Eighth Avenue would get up a fuss about them. They belong to a period of the theatre that is past.

Something has been said before about the lavishness of the production. The extreme of richness is reached in the third act when Yuki, having fled to the temple, takes part in the Bon Odori dance (the dance of death.) Lines of women file into the temple clad in clinging robes of rich and changeful color.

There is an occasional strain of music, but for the most part they dance unaccompanied, save for the swish, swish of their silken garments. The effect is exquisitely satisfying; it is all very beautiful to look upon, but one notes with regret that here, as elsewhere, though expensive fabrics have been sought, though harmony of color has been obtained, the direct suggestion of a Japanese environment is minimised by an evident oversight.

The women engaged in the dance are for the most part not made up the least little bit like Japanese. There has been no effort apparently at acquiring individuality, and small details that would add realism have been entirely overlooked.

This is the sort of sin in the theatre that is unpardonable to-day, where the resources are almost unlimited.

And if an atmosphere of Japan is lacking in the case of these supernumeraries, what is one to say when one recognises its absence where the principal players are concerned? Yuki is played by Margaret Illington, who at times is sweet, winning, and sympathetic. But she is never Japanese nor anything like it. Her speech and gesture suggest rather a French woman, though it is quite frequently just plain everyday American.

Vincent Serrano succeeds rather better in this respect, his countenance being skillfully converted into a good counterpart of the Oriental he represents. But of those appearing in the Japanese rôles, May Buckley contributes by far the most colorful and convincing picture.

Of the others Orrin Johnson played unevenly. There were occasional moments of suppressed emotion which rang true, but in general he labored too forcefully, though it is evident that the task of lending a semblance of truth to the rôle is no easy one. Fritz Williams was breezy and buoyant, as usual, and Eugene Jepson played with unction and spirit. Olive May seemed unnecessarily rushing.

There was plenty of applause last night, and at the end of the third act Mr. Young stepped forth and expressed thanks for the author.

MARIE TEMPEST ARRIVES.

Accompanied by Her Husband and Leading Man, Also by a Lark, Which Passes Customs as an Involuntary Importation.

Marie Tempest, the English actress, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic, accompanied by Gerlon Lennox, her husband; Arthur Bertram, her manager, and a real English lark. On Nov. 30 she will open at the new Hudson Theatre in "The Marriage of Kitty," a London success, in which she has recently completed a run of 350 performances.

The lark has no part in the comedy, but voluntarily joined the company last Tuesday when it flew aboard the Teutonic in midocean.

The manner of the lark's arrival led to unexpected tariff complications. The customs officers wanted to levy duty on it as an importation, but Mr. Bertram and Miss Tempest contended that it was not imported because it flew aboard. As the customs men could not recall any section of the Tariff act covering importations of that sort, they let the bird go free. Miss Tempest is afraid that she will not be able to get a suitable cage for it here. A lark's cage has a bow window and a little piece of turf.

Miss Tempest was last here eight years ago, when she played in "The Fencing Master." This, she says, is her first appearance in a comedy rôle. "The Marriage of Kitty" was adapted from the French "La Passerelle" by Gordon Lennox, and Mme. Réjane has appeared in the original, which was written by Frederic Grenese and F. de Croisse.

At the theatre at which they played there the prices of admission vary from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 10d., and the doors to the different divisions are opened at different times, the highest priced first. When "The Marriage of Kitty" was performed there the house was filled at the top-notch prices.

The comedy will remain at the Hudson for seven weeks, after which it will go on tour, beginning at Washington. About the middle of May Miss Tempest will return to London to open the Avenue Theatre, which she has leased. She will take with her, she says, the English rights of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "A Japanese Nightingale." Japanese plays, according to Miss Tempest, are very popular in London at present.

Gilbert Hare, a son of John Hare, the English actor, who will play in Miss Tempest's Company, also arrived on the Teutonic. The rest of the company, which is the same as in the London presentation, will arrive next Thursday on the White Star liner Cedric.

Gordon Lennox, Miss Tempest's husband, is a cousin of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

FROM A VAUDEVILLE BILL.

Mr. Cutty was a wise man in his day and generation. That, at least, is the way it would strike the ordinary observer. Mr. Cutty evidently did not believe in leaving anything to chance. That is one way in which he displayed his wisdom.

Mr. Cutty, it seems, had a large family, and it would appear that he was early imbued with the idea that "music soothes the savage breast." So he set out to minimise as far as possible the prospective tempests that were sure to ensue in a household containing six growing boys and girls. The little Cuttys were early imbued with the elements of harmony, and as time went on the wisdom of Mr. Cutty's thought began to manifest itself.

When the second Cutty boy, for example, was endeavoring to dissect the oldest Cutty girl's doll, did the two Cuttys fight about it as ordinary children do? Not at all. Little Miss Cutty simply got out her trombone and played thereon a soulful air. Whereupon the second Cutty boy was diverted from his fell purpose, and peace reigned once more.

Now it might as well be admitted, before going any further, that this glimpse into the Cutty biographical department is purely imaginary. But some sort of explanation is needed for the musical versatility of the six Cuttys, appearing this week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

The fact is, however, that the six Cuttys are very clever young people—they are all young—and now that's the chief flaw in the story as far as it goes. For the six look no nearer of age than that one wonders if there really was a Mr. Cutty after all. It does seem a pity that one had to think of that, for the more one does the less plausible all that seems which has preceded. The question thereupon arises: Was Mr. Cutty really Mr. Cutty, or was he a composite?

Which shows just how foolish it is to rush into biography without due thought and preparation.

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Two cross-fire comedians had just finished punishing the English language. A drop was raised—one of the paradoxes of the theatre, by the way. The entrance of the Cuttys is announced by the blatant sound of brass.

Enter three trim-looking girls, in black and white uniforms, tight-fitting as to the waists, short as to skirts. Their light-brown hair is caught up jauntily in the back and pompadoured over the forehead.

Two of the girls carry cornets, one has a trombone. The three men play respectively cornet, trombone, and French horn.

One, two, three! Now, all together—the Pilgrims' chorus from "Tannhäuser."

When they finish the number the applause is tremendous. Then, one of the boys takes a violin, another a clarionet, the third seats himself at the piano. The girls assist with violin and flute and 'cello.

An extremely pretty young woman is she who plays the 'cello, and, later, when she obliges with a solo, there isn't a boy in the gallery who wouldn't be her willing slave. Later another of the girls plays the violin with her, and then introduced variations of that standard vaudeville classic, "The Mocking Bird."

There is variety to this music act, and the young people are of attractive personality. Indeed, it is only after many encores that the audience finally allows them to bow their way off to their dressing rooms and freedom.

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Here is a bit of verse—or should it not be spelled w-o-r-s-e?—that the audience liked very, very much:

The rose is red,
The violet blue,
Where you see three balls,
There you'll find my watch.

Two gentlemen who style themselves Pettingill and Deforrest contribute that, and they are also responsible for the following. Maybe it will seem unkind to let the secret out, but they deserve it:

"What has become of that girl you used to make love to in the hammock?"

"Oh! we fell out."

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"Where did you get all that money?"

"Oh, I sell positions in the Washington Post Office."

***

"Were you ever in a fight?"

"Well, I had one last night, but I wasn't in it."

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"I saw a church on fire."

"Holy smoke!"

***

"I was coming along the street when I saw a woman run over by a trolley car, which cut off both her hands at the wrist. I rushed up to her and started to pick her up, and what do you think she said?"

"Hands off!"

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The above are offered in evidence. Nothing more need be said; if it were added that among others of a similarly early vintage this pair sprung:

"If a girl kissed you, what would you do?"

"Kiss her back; wouldn't you?"

"No. I'd kiss her face."

What jury could fail to convict?

***

But no chestnuts, no vaudeville, it seems. People want to meet the old friends once in a while, and the performers can hardly be blamed for indulging the likes of their patrons. And every experienced vaudevillian knows that nothing is so hopeless a proposition for a mixed audience as a new and subtle joke. People who would get blue in the face laughing at "When is a door not a door; when it's ajar," wouldn't even smile at the same question answered in "When it's a negress," which is never, to say the least.

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The Fireman's Christmas Eve, which was described in these columns when it was first shown at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house, is again on view there. It is really well worth anybody's seeing. The idea involved is capital, and it is carried out in most effective manner.

The scene in the fireman's home, the race to the burning house, and the subsequent rescues are thrilling. This is an act that might be taken abroad, where it would be pretty sure to make a big hit.

There are a number of other clever acts in the Proctor bill this week—enough, in fact, to provide an excellent entertainment for an afternoon or evening. The Kaletechnoscope pictures show, among other things, the "Life of the Busy Bee"—most interesting—and a picture of fifty or more little orphans enjoying their morning meal is charming.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Thibaud's first violin recital, in Carnegie Hall this afternoon, promises to be interesting. The programme includes compositions by Bach, Saint-Saëns, Guiraud, Marsick, Wienawski, and others. Thibaud's second recital, in Boston, will be given Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

***

Still another prima donna has been added to Henry W. Savage's English grand opera company, now in Chicago. She is Miss Margaret Reid, an American singer, who was at Covent Garden, London, last season. Her first appearance under the management of Mr. Savage will be as Marguerite in "Faust." She made her début as Ophelia, in "Hamlet" several years ago in New York.

***

Daniel Frohman denied absolutely last night that the date of his marriage to Miss Margaret Illington had been set. Every week or two some one starts a rumor to the effect that Mr. Frohman and Miss Illington are to be married within a few days, but none of these reports has had any foundation in truth. The wedding is still a long time off.

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"A Clean Slate" will leave the Madison Square Theatre one week from to-morrow evening. Another attraction that closes the same evening is "Under Cover," which is now at the Murray Hill Theatre.

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Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the oldest actress now on the stage in New York, celebrated her sixty-eighth birthday last night. "Ned" Harrigan gave her a cake with sixty-eight candles on it, and all the "Under Cover" company made merry over Mrs. Yeamans's fullness of years and of health. Vesta Tilley donated a bouquet of 100 roses. After the performance last night there was a dinner at the Grand Union Hotel.

CRITICISM OF GOVERNOR

Charities-Correction Committee Deprecates Politics.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions and Their Management Subject of Discussion.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—The fourth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction practically concluded to-night with the election of officers. A message of sympathy was sent to retiring President Mulry, who is ill in New York. Syracuse was selected as the meeting place of 1904, and the date decided upon by the Executive Committee was Nov. 15.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment by the Executive Committee of a special committee to arrange ofr an inter-State conference in 1905. It is desired to secure the co-operation of the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in a conference where questions of mutual interest may be acted upon.

The report of the Committee on Politics in penal and charitable institutions and papers on the same subject, which were followed by an animated debate, resulted in the adoption to-night of resolutions drawing the attention of the Legislature and the Governor to the existing conditions and the urgent necessity for accommodation for at least 200 additional inmates at the Rome Custodial Asylum. More than 400 applications for admission to that institution are now on file.

Copies of he resolution were sent to every member of the Legislature and to the Governor. To-morrow three important papers will be read, after which final adjournment will take place. The delegates will visit Niagara Falls in the afternoon as guests of the Buffalo society.

The following officers were elected: President—Robert W. Hebberd, Albany, N. Y.; Vice Presidents—The Rev. Max Landsberg, D.D., of Rochester, N. Y.; the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Dennis J. McMahon of New York City; Secretary—Edmond J. Butler, New York City; Assistant Secretaries—Miss Marion I. Moore of Syracuse, N. Y.; Paul U. Kellogg of New York City; Wellington D. Ives of Albany; Treasurer—Frank Tucker, New York City.

Joseph T. Alling of Rochester presided at the first session of the conference of Charities and Correction to-day and read the report of the committee on politics in penal and charitable institutions.

While disclaiming an attack on any individual, he declared that, "as is well known, the Governor of this State has made a determined effort to add the twenty-five State hospitals and charitable institutions to his patronage column, and to increase the power of his political machine over the people of the State by 'playing politics' with the interests of the sick, infirm, and delinquent classes."

"The State suffers heavily for government of, by, and for the politicians," said he. "If the people choose to permit their streets, roads, canals, and forests to be managed according to political methods, we may wonder at their choice, but we can acquiesce. But when the politicians begin to put their unholy hands on the sick, the weak-minded, the insane, and the criminal classes, it is high time that every decent man in the community raise his voice in earnest protest.

"We need the best possible service for them. For years disinterested men and women all over the State have been striving for that goal. During the last two years, however, the charitable interests of the State have been subjected to a political espionage and meddling control that threaten to produce most serious results.

"The abolition of the Boards of Managers of various institutions and their dependence on the State Board of Lunacy was traced. This board, with the consent of the Governor, now appoints Superintendents and other officers. Other bills, cunningly outlined to reduce the employes of the State hospitals to a condition of permanent acquiescence, were noted as follows:

"1. Subject to the consent of the Governor, this commission (in lunacy) may abolish any office—an easy way of getting rid of men under the protection of the civil service.

"2. Subject to the consent of the Governor, they may transfer any of the duties belonging to the office of Superintendent and assign them to other officers—a gentle way of curbing opposition on the part of non-political Superintendents.

"3. Subject to the consent of the Governor, they may transfer physicians or superintendents from one hospital to another—a gentle way of making it disagreeable for superintendents who do not properly bend to the political programme.

"4. Subject to the consent of the Governor, they may prescribe what shall be the subject matter to be discussed in the Superintendent's annual report, and in what form the subject matter may be handled. This provision seems less like an American provision than a Russian law.

"5. Subject to the consent of the Governor, they are given the sole power to appoint and remove the stewards or purchasing agents of the hospitals—a wise provision for insuring the placing of contracts where they will do the most good to the politicians.

"6. Without the consent of the Governor no new buildings can be built, no improvements made, and no repairs entered upon—a painless method of insuring submission on the part of Superintendents sedulous for the improvement of their buildings and desiring to provide for the comfort and welfare of their patients.

"I have no desire to make any personal attack upon the Governor of this State for any other man with similar political ideals would have followed the same policy if given the same political position, but with all the earnestness of which I am capable, I do arraign the political system that deliberately subordinates the welfare of the unfortunate wards of the State to the interests of the politicians, the would-be lords of the State, and that cramps and nullifies unselfish labor of public-spirited citizens in order that office seekers and office holders may wax rich and powerful."

The report of the Committee on Preventive Social Work was read by J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, Chairman of the committee, at the opening of the evening session.

HOUSE BOMBARDED WITH STONES.

Christian Scientists' Central Park West Dwelling Twice Attacked.

Mrs. W. B. Baldwin of 14 West Sixty-eighth Street, who, with her husband, is a First Reader in the Christian Science Church at Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West, was seated in her bedroom on the second floor rear of the house last night, when a volley of stones rattled against the house. One of the stones broke a pane of glass in the window of her room.

Policeman McGuiness, sent to investigate, found Mrs. Baldwin hysterical from fear, but his search of the neighborhood disclosed no trace of the stone throwers.

About fifteen minutes later another call came to the police from the same place. McGuiness was sent over again, and Mrs. Baldwin told how the attack had been renewed. McGuiness, with Special Watchman James Gerrity, made another search, and remained in the neighborhood for some time, but without result.

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STEEL TRUST BOND DEAL

Contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. as Syndicate Managers Canceled.

No Further Conversion of Preferred Stock to Take Place—Total Bond Issue Outstanding, $170,000,000.

Official announcement was made yesterday afternoon that the contract between the United States Steel Corporation and J. P. Morgan & Co. as syndicate managers for the conversion of preferred stock into bonds had been canceled, and that no further stock conversion would take place. The announcement was made in an official statement given out by E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. The statement reads as follows:

"At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation held yesterday it was (by unanimous vote) decided to suggest to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. that the syndicate contract for the conversion of preferred stock into second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds should be canceled and terminated beyond the amount of $150,000,000, which figure has very nearly been reached.

"Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. immediately acceded to the request of the Finance Committee and no further exchanges will be made for account of the syndicate beyond the amount stated.

"The matter now stands as follows:

"$106,388,500 bonds have already been issued in exchange for stock received and canceled.

"$3,611,500 remain to be issued in exchange for preferred stock to be converted by the syndicate.

"$2,000,000 bonds sold at par for cash and paid for in full Oct. 1 and already issued.

"$37,000,000 bonds sold at par for cash upon which 25 per cent. was paid to the corporation Oct. 1, and which will be issued whenever the remaining 75 per cent. shall be called for and paid.

"Making a total outstanding issue of $170,000,000.

"The balance of $30,000,000 of bonds available for sale for cash will be executed as stipulated in the indenture and be placed in the treasury of the corporation as an asset.

"This will make a total of $200,000,000 of bonds issued. The $50,000,000 remaining available for exchange for preferred stock will be held subject to the exclusive right of the corporation itself to deal with from time to time as the Board of Directors may see fit.

"It is not the present intention of the corporation to make any further conversion of preferred stock into bonds."

George W. Perkins and Mr. Gary both declared that nothing was to be added to this statement, except that no other syndicate would be formed, as had been reported.

In Wall Street the announcement caused no surprise, as it had been freely rumored during the last few days that this action was to be taken. On the securities of the corporation the announcement had a favorable influence. The bonds especially closed strong at 70, the highest price in some weeks. So far as the stocks are concerned it had been generally argued in Wall Street that some of the weakness in them was due to syndicate operations, as it was figured that the interests of the syndicate demanded as wide a margin as possible between the price of the preferred stock and the price of the bonds into which the preferred stock was to be converted, this difference accruing to the benefit of the syndicate, provided it could sell the bonds. The price at which the preferred stock was purchased ranged all the way from 90 to 50, the larger part being bought near the lower figures. Attempts made to figure the profit or loss to the syndicate did not meet with success for the reason that the essential figures are not divulged by J. P. Morgan & Co.

By converting $150,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock into 5 per cent. bonds the corporation effects a yearly saving of $3,000,000. The statement shows that $20,000,000 of new bonds have been sold, which called for interest charges of $1,000,000 a year, so that the net saving in this item is $2,000,000 a year.

It is further estimated that if the corporation should sell the $30,000,000 bonds now in the treasury, with additional interest charges of $1,500,000 a year, there would still be a yearly saving in interest of $500,000.

A leading member of the syndicate said:

"An important factor is that $150,000,000 of preferred stock has been taken out of the market and so placed that year by year it will be entirely wiped out through the effect of the sinking fund provisions in the bonds."

The plan to secure additional working capital and money for improvements, which has become famous as the steel stock conversion plan and which has just been brought to a conclusion, was first made known to the public after a Directors' meeting held April 1, 1902. The plan aroused much opposition, and a number of lawsuits were brought to prevent its consummation. The corporation, however, was victorious in these cases, but the notoriety had not benefited the company, and the complete success of the plan was thus prevented

STEEL WORKS TO RESUME.

Many Plants at Monessen to Start Up Next Week.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 19.—The rod mill of the Pittsburg Steel Company's works at Monessen, Penn., will resume operations on Monday next, and the following day all the other departments of the big plant will start up in full. The works have been closed down for two weeks, and 2,000 men have been idle.

Twelve additional hot mills of the American Tin Plate Company's plant, at Monessen, will also be put in operation next week.

The Fortvue plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, an independent concern, closed last night for repairs, after a year's continuous work. About 250 men are temporarily thrown out of employment.

Arrangements are being made for the early resumption of operations at the Eleanor Steel Company's plant, Irwin, Penn., after a shut-down of six months. A billet mill, pit rail mill, and two open-hearth furnaces will be added to the plant, and it is said all will be running within thirty days.

PROFESSOR FORCED TO RESIGN.

Southern Man Praised Booker Washington and It Proved His Undoing.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 19.—Prof. Spencer Bassett of the Chair of English in Trinity College, at Durham, N. C., has tendered his resignation, and the Trustees will act on it Tuesday night.

The resignation follows fierce criticism in the press of his article in The Atlantic Quarterly on the negro question, in which he stated that Booker T. Washington is the greatest man except Gen. Lee born in the South in a hundred years.

College patrons were threatening to withdraw pupils and Methodist churches were demanding Bassett's dismissal.

FIRE CHIEF ELIGIBLE LIST.

Sturgis Advertises That an Examination Will Be Held—Purroy Non-Committal.

Through the action of Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday in sending to The City Record office an advertisement for publication in to-day's issue announcing that on Nov. 30 an examination will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for an eligible list for Chief of the Fire Department, it became known that the Commissioner, backed by Mayor Low and other members of the Fusion administration, is working out a scheme by which he hopes to block permanently the restoration of Edward Croker to the position of Chief of the uniformed force. The announcement for publication also states that all Deputy Chiefs of the department who have held that rank for six months are eligible to the position of Chief, and may compete in the examination.

From a reliable source of information last night it became known that whether or not Chief Purroy seeks retirement before the close of the present year, so that the present Commissioner may name his successor, it is the intention of the Low administration to have in existence an eligible list from which the new Commissioner under Mayor McClellan would have to make an appointment of Chief to succeed Purroy.

FREIGHT RATE ON IRON CUT

Reduction of 33 1-3 Per Cent. on Shipments for Export.

Applies to All Articles on the "Special List", Save Steel Rails—Position of the Railroads.

The request of the steel manufacturers of this country for a reduction by the railroads of the freight rate on iron and steel products from interior points to the seaboard for export was partly granted yesterday by the railroads at a long meeting which was held at the offices of the Trunk Line Association in this city.

The reduction granted is 33 1-3 per cent., and it applies to all articles on the so-called special list, including billets, but not including steel rails. The latter, with a number of other articles, appear under the official classification list, and action on this list was referred to the so-called Iron and Steel Committee which will meet in the second week in December to consider the application of the steel men.

The new rate applies only to export business and carloads. Shipments of less than carloads remain under the old tariff. The old rate from Chicago to New York was $27.50 a hundred, or $5.50 a ton. The reduction of one-third brings this rate down to $17.50 a hundred or $3.50 a ton from Chicago. From Buffalo and Pittsburg to New York the rate was formerly $14.90 a hundred or $2.90 a ton, while the new rate will be $9.50 a hundred or $1.90 a ton. The same rates will apply via Boston, while the other ports will receive the usual differentials. The new rate will take effect Dec. 1.

The rate from Johnstown to New York and the seaboard will not be affected by this new rate schedule. The Johnstown rate has always been lower than the Pittsburg and Buffalo rates. This is where the Cambria Steel Company is located, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has always made a lower rate for this company. The Pennsylvania Road was able to do this because it controlled the Iron and Steel Committee, which makes the rate on the products of the Cambria Steel Company. But with the advent of the Lackawanna Steel Company of Buffalo the Pennsylvania is no longer supreme in this committee, and it is expected that there will be considerable opposition to any other rate which would favor Johnstown as against Buffalo. At present the classification rate from Johnstown to New York is $2.54 a ton, while from Buffalo it is $2.60.

The meeting yesterday was fully attended, the traffic managers of all the trunk lines and central freight lines being present. The steel companies were represented by George McCengue, Traffic Manager of the United States Steel Corporation, and George T. McKay, Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Steel Company. These presented the views of the steel manufacturers and then withdrew. Thereupon the railroad representatives considered the matter, and after a discussion lasting until nearly 8 o'clock, unanimously reached the conclusions above set forth.

The position taken by the railroads was explained by one of the traffic officials in this wise:

"Representations had been made by the steel companies that there was a material reduction in the demand for steel products for domestic consumption. During this lull in the domestic demand it would be good policy to keep the mills going by creating a foreign business, and in this the railroads would also be interested, for although during the wave of prosperity the roads had all the freight they could handle it was desirable to replace the falling off in domestic iron shipments by shipments for export if possible.

"If, in thus seeking a foreign market, there was any merit at all, the object could only be accomplished by a material reduction, and the representatives of the steel manufacturers emphasized this fact by saying that if the railroads did not want to make a substantial reduction they had better not make any. The steel men asked for 50 per cent., but the railroad men thought that 33 1-3 per cent. would be sufficient, and would be all that the steel companies could justly ask. The railroads assumed in granting this reduction that this was all that was needed, and that it would obviate the necessity of reducing the domestic rates."

The question of a reduction in the price of steel rails by the steel companies was not touched upon at yesterday's meeting. Indeed, the sentiment among the railroad Traffic Managers was that rates based on a reciprocity arrangement were not desirable, as they were likely to lead to all kinds of irregularities.

DIETRICH CASE DEVELOPMENT.

United States District Attorney Summers Summoned to Washington.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—An important development in connection with the indictment last Monday by Federal Grand Jury of United States Senator Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher of Hastings, Neb., for conspiracy and bribery, was the sudden summons late to-day of United States District Attorney Summers to Washington. The summons, it is stated, came from President Roosevelt, and Mr. Summers left for Washington to-night.

ITALIAN KING IN LONDON.

He and Queen Helena Cordially Greeted by Big Crowds—Visit the Guildhall and Have Luncheon There.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The welcome of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy to London, as the guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, to-day was of a remarkably cordial character. From the moment of their arrival at Paddington Station, except when traversing Hyde Park, the royal procession passed beneath one long canopy of bright colors, enhanced here and there by triumphal arches. Each side of the route was fringed by troops, behind whom thick masses of people gave their Majesties a splendid reception. The weather, which was crisp and bright, lent itself to the holiday making.

Proceeding through Hyde Park, the King and Queen reached the Italian Embassy, where was stationed a guard of honor of Garibaldian veterans.

Subsequently the cortège reformed, and the Italian King and Queen, after half an hour's procession through bedecked streets, reached the Guildhall. There they were greeted by a distinguished gathering, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, and other members of the royal family, and many Cabinet Ministers, peers, members of the House of Commons, &c.

Luncheon was then served. After the Lord Mayor had toasted King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, his Majesty replied to the Lord Mayor, thanking him, on behalf of himself and the Queen, for the splendid hospitality extended to them and for the address of welcome. He continued:

"You thus give me an opportunity of expressing our grateful acknowledgments of our cordial reception by the inhabitants of London, who understand the message of sincere affection of which I am the bearer to your beloved sovereign and to the people of England. These are sentiments of old standing between us. You have recalled, my Lord Mayor, words pronounced in this very place by my august grandfather half a century ago. Those were times of war, when the Italian Nation was entering on her struggle for unity and independence. The sympathetic support lent to her by this free people in those days of trial created a tradition of mutual trust which has never ceased to animate the relations between the two countries. But we are now living under fortunate conditions of international peace, in the preservation of which Italy, as well as England, has become herself a willing and active agent. I trust the two nations always will proceed united on the path of progress and civilization. With these feelings, I raise my glass to you, my Lord Mayor, and distinguished representatives of the City of London."

The British and Italian sovereigns dined together to-night in the Oak Room of the Castle, the members of their respective suites dining separately. After the dinner their Majesties were present at a performance of "David Garrick," in the Waterloo Chamber by Sir Charles Wyndham and his company, given under royal command. The guests numbered 200.

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During the next two weeks, before the Christmas shopping is at its height, selections can be made to the very best advantage.

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BRUCE SHUTS OFF GRUBER

Resolution Denouncing Citizens' Union Tabled.

Twenty-first District Leader's Move to Denounce Opposition to Judge Bennet Checked in County Committee Meeting.

Because of the action of President M. Linn Bruce, Col. Abraham Gruber was unable to make good his threat to denounce R. Fulton Cutting and the Citizens' Union at the regular meeting of the Republican County Committee, held last evening in the United Charities Building. The leader of the Twenty-first District was on hand early looking for a fight, but Mr. Bruce was equally determined that the old trouble between Mr. Cutting and Col. Gruber should not be aired again, and Mr. Bruce won out, the meeting lasting exactly five minutes.

The members were slow in getting together, and finally when President Bruce called the meeting to order at 8:40 o'clock there were less than one-third of the members of the committee present, with Gruber sitting in the front row fingering his anti-Citizens' Union resolutions. Reading of minutes was dispensed with, and routine business, of which there was scarcely any, was rushed through, and before Mr. Gruber really caught the drift of things the Chairman announced that a motion to adjourn was in order.

"Mr. President, Mr. President," called Col. Gruber, jumping to his feet and waving his resolutions, "I have a resolution I want to present."

Mr. Bruce hesitated a moment, then reached for the paper and turned it over to Secretary Manchester, who read as follows:

Whereas, In the recent election the Citizens' Union organization, with the approval of its Executive Committee, entered into a combination with Tammany Hall to prevent the election of Judge William H. Bennet, a Republican, in the Twelfth Municipal Court District; and,

Whereas, A. P. W. Seaman, the joint nominee of the Citizens' Union and Tammany Hall, was and is a member of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union; and,

Whereas, Such combination did defeat Judge Bennet for re-election.

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of the County of New York hereby condemns such action of the Citizens' Union as traitorous and dishonest.

"Mr. President, I move the adoption of that resolution," called Col. Gruber when Secretary Manchester finished the reading, "and on that motion I desire to say—"

"Mr. President, I move that the resolution lie on the table," shouted William H. Ten Eyck from the back of the hall.

"That motion to lie on the table is not debatable," announced Mr. Bruce. "Those in favor say yea, opposed nay; motion's carried. Motion to adjourn is in order."

He rattled along so fast that Col. Gruber had difficulty in getting his breath, but finally shouted a demand that the roll be called. This required the support of a fifth of all the members present, and President Bruce ruled that the motion was not sufficiently supported, and therefore could not be entertained. He then promptly adjourned the meeting.

"Well, if the Republican County Committee can afford to take such a position I will not say anything more at this time," said Col. Gruber later.

"Greatly as I deplored the action of the Citizens' Union," Mr. Bruce said, "in not indorsing Judge Bennet, who is a personal chum of mine and whose character and fitness and record on the bench are beyond reproach or criticism, I did not think the matter should be further thrashed out here. It has been gone over many times, the election is over, and no good could come from any further action."

THE CIRRINGIONE MYSTERY.

Anonymous Writer Warns Justice Roesch to Advise Priest to Stop Abduction Agitation.

Justice George F. Roesch was about to deliver a response to a toast at the dinner of the National Union Councils at Mouquin's restaurant in Fulton Street yesterday when there was delivered to him a letter in the Italian tongue, which contained a warning that Father Joseph Cirringione should cease discussing his alleged abduction else his life would be the penalty. Until it was translated the Justice had fears that it might be a threat against his own life. A detective was sent from Headquarters to accompany him to his home on East Tenth Street.

The letter, translated, read:

"Sir: Tell Father Joseph that he shall not speak any more or his life shall answer. I have saved his life. Now I am contrary to him. A. B. C."

The letter, in handwriting, paper, and other distinguishing marks was similar to some of those received by the Italian priest. Justice Roesch has been identified in the efforts to run down those who are threatening the priest's life.

HARRY ROSE GETS 19 YEARS.

Arouses Court's Indignation by Accusing Wife Whom He Killed.

Harry Rose who, while assistant stage manager of the Garrick Theatre, shot and killed his wife, Isabella, in their apartments at 330 West Thirty-third Street, Sept. 26, 1902, was sentenced yesterday to nineteen years in Sing Sing by Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

OFFER TO THE REV. DR. GREGG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—The Rev. Dr. David Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., is here to confer with the Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, who have offered to him the Presidency of the institution.

"I will go where I can do the most good," said Dr. Gregg to-day.

AIDS BALTIMORE FIRMS.

Seaboard Deal Said to be Likely to Rehabilitate Banking Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—In connection with the Seaboard deal there was considerable talk in financial circles here to-day as to the disposition of the Seaboard securities held by J. William Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore and John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond, Va.

One report is that Mr. Ryan has bought 30,000 shares from the Williams-Middendorf interests, and another is that the Boston interests secured 20,000 shares in the open market. It was also said that the Ryan-Blair interests, in conjunction with the Old Colony Trust Company and other Boston capitalists, would secure the stock owned by John L. Williams & Sons and J. William Middendorf & Co.

This stock is in the collateral loans of the two houses, and a large part of it is at present under the control of the committee of bankers which arranged the extension of the two firms. It is estimated that their holdings represent more than 25 per cent. of the whole issue of stock, or about 120,000 shares. The purchase of this in a block would practically complete the rehabilitation of these two firms.

When asked to-day if this committee had received such a proposition, Robert C. Davidson, Chairman, said he could not discuss the matter at this time.

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THE TREATY WITH PANAMA.

The defect of irregularity in the negotiation and signing of the treaty with the Republic of Panama is readily curable, and will, of course, be cured as soon as the Government of the new republic is fully organized. Panama has now no treaty-making powers; it has only a provisional Government. The authority of Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA and of the three envoys who come here to give him advice and assistance is derived from the provisional "Government," which consists of a few gentlemen who have assumed the direction of affairs on the Isthmus. That authority may be regarded as sufficient for the negotiation of the treaty. But to make the treaty binding upon the republic, that is, upon the people of Panama, it must be ratified by constituted authority. Steps will no doubt be taken to provide the little republic with a Constitution and with an Executive and a Senate deriving their powers from the people, and then, as the treaty is acceptable, it will be ratified.

It is an extraordinary instrument, if The Associated Press summary sent from Washington correctly sets forth its provisions. According to that synopsis, we are actually to acquire a new territory nearly as large as the State of Rhode Island, with about 1,000 square miles in area. The press dispatches say that the canal strip will include eight or ten miles of territory on each side of the canal. Panama "cedes" this strip to the United States; it gives to us "absolute sovereignty"; "within this zone the power of the United States is as absolute as if the zone were part and parcel of this country." Cession, of course, accomplishes a transfer to the other of sovereignty. If this strip is ceded to us, it becomes a part of our domain. But it is added that the treaty "provides for a perpetual grant of the right of way to the United States." If the territory is ceded we should not need to ask for a right of way. We should possess the right already. We can do what we will with our own. On the strength of this evident conflict between the provisions of the treaty we take leave to doubt whether The Associated Press has correctly set forth its terms.

The Hay-Herran treaty provided for three classes of tribunals in the canal zone—mixed courts for the determination of issues arising between Americans and Colombians, and United States courts and Colombian courts having jurisdiction of actions between the nationals of those countries, respectively. The new treaty, we are asked to believe, provides for no mixed courts, but "permits this Government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction" within the canal strip. If this is true, the political condition of persons resident within that zone will be a singular one. Probably a majority of them will be natives of the Isthmus. Yet they must take their litigations to United States courts. The Judges would necessarily be appointed by the President, since we could not permit the Panama President to appoint courts in territory belonging to us. We might set up our Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence or leave the natives to the enjoyment of their own system, more familiar, and presumably more acceptable. Complications and friction would naturally and abundantly grow out of these anomalies.

The cities of Panama and Colon are to "retain their municipal autonomy under the Republic of Panama as long as they maintain public order and sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the United States." This is another complication. "Municipal autonomy" is an expression of uncertain meaning. Does it include the courts of justice? The right of suffrage being accorded, would the voters of these cities exercise it as citizens of the United States or as citizens of Panama? If we have "absolute sovereignty," what have they to do with Panama? The treaty gives to us the right "to fortify the line and the terminals" and to "police it with troops." It seems to be unnecessary to specify these privileges. Cession and the grant of sovereignty carry them all. The question arises whether we are to give Panama the right to transport troops and munitions of war across the zone, should her peace and order be disturbed by revolutionary uprisings, as quite likely will from time to time be the case. It is not the custom of sovereign nations to permit the armed forces of other nations to cross their territory.

Upon these perplexing points the text of the treaty when it is published will throw a needed light. It is to be hoped that in the somewhat unusual haste with which the instrument was drawn—all our business in relation to this sudden republic has been thus far transacted at a lightning speed—Mr. HAY and Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA have not overlooked considerations or introduced matters that will lead to the rejection of the treaty when it is submitted to constituted Panama authority. In that case, we suppose, another revolution and dismemberment might be expected. As for ourselves, we have entered merrily and with a degree of haste quite too great to permit of mature reflection upon an undertaking which requires us to assume certain large obligations. We are to pay Panama $10,000,000. We are to pay the French owners of the canal property and concessions $40,000,000. According to the estimate of the Walker Isthmian Canal Commission the cost of completing the Panama Canal will be $144,233,858. To the expenditure of these fixed and determinate sums, aggregating $194,000,000, we are immediately committed.

We take no account of the possibility that the work of construction may far exceed the estimate. Having completed the canal, we must provide for its defense. That involves at least a military police, possibly the maintenance of a regular force of troops on the Isthmus. Being the sole and exclusive guarantor of the neutrality of the canal, the United States will be required to maintain a sufficient naval force within easy reach of Panama and Colon. Probably President ROOSEVELT will in his message recommend that provision be made for a large increase of the navy. For these expenditures, however, the American people have long been prepared. It may be said that they are already sanctioned by public opinion. For any cost and embroilments in which we may be involved by reason of the extraordinary methods we have adopted to acquire the right to build the canal, the Administration must assume the full responsibility. The people as yet know nothing about that. Nobody knows about it.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

The commission on the causes and cures of the delays in the administration of justice in Manhattan and Brooklyn, otherwise the First and Second Judicial Departments, has amassed much relevant and valuable evidence on the subject matter of its inquiries. There is, we think, no doubt that the Trial Judges are industrious and do as much work as they can do under the system that now prevails. Their vacations are doubtless long. But it is pointed out that, in addition to the work they do during their nominal holiday, it has been found by experiment that lawyers will not have cases ready for trial if the vacation were shortened by a month. On this point, however, we are inclined to believe that the making of the convenience of counsel the primary consideration, which is at the bottom of many if not of most of the abuses of our judicial system, has been allowed too much weight. If lawyers knew that their cases must be ready in September or go over, they would have them ready. In fact, it is not unknown that lawyers assume, for their own convenience or for that of the opposing lawyers, to have cases postponed which their clients are anxious to have tried, and the delay in the trial of which works substantial injustice to their clients.

If our Judges, even chosen by the existing methods, hold their places during good behavior, that is to say, for life in the great majority of cases, we believe that a very considerable measure of reform would ensue automatically from that change of judicial tenure. A Judge whose connection with the bar was permanently severed by his Judgeship would be in a very different situation from one who expects to resume practice. He would be much less disposed to listen to pleas of the convenience of counsel when these were opposed to the interests of suitors and to the administration of justice. We think most lawyers will agree that, in the matter of speed, the English courts have a great advantage over our own. The fact that an English Judge holds his office for life is the difference which seems mainly to account for this superiority.

Apparently the researches of the commission are leading it in the direction of recommending provision for additional Judges. There seems to be no doubt that there is a need of more Judges. Certainly a state of the court calendars under which an average term of nearly three years elapses between the joining of issue and the trial of a cause does not facilitate the administration of justice, and does amount to a public scandal.

LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

In the judgment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled in Faneuil Hall, organized labor and Socialism are not the same thing. Resolutions calling for the adoption of the principles of Socialism were rejected by delegates representing a voting strength of 11,282 against 2,185. Delegate RICHMOND of the Railway Clerks declared that his union would withdraw from the federation if it adopted Socialistic ideas. Mr. GOMPERS said to the Socialists: "Economically you are unsound, socially you are wrong, and industrially you are an impossibility."

Evidently the federation men are able to distinguish between the principles of Socialism and the principles of labor. Is the difference one of definitions or of substance?

Speaking broadly, the Socialists are striving to abolish competition and individual effort, substituting co-operative action. That is what organized labor does. The tendency is to destroy individualism. The best man is not permitted to work at his best; he must moderate his activity in order that the poorest workman may keep pace with him. The union fixes the standard output for a day's work. Competition with union labor is, of course, destroyed by the boycott, by strikes, and by violence. Co-operative action is the foundation principle. "The injury of one is the concern of all." Sympathetic strikes subordinate the interests of the individual to the interest of the organization.

Socialism aims at joint community ownership of land, capital, and the instruments of production in order that there may be a more equitable distribution of the products of labor. Organized labor does not profess the same intention, but by forcing the wage rate up to the highest possible point it seeks always a larger distributive share of the product. In many cases it exacts so large a share that nothing remains for the employer, who goes into bankruptcy. By its rules and its demands it strives to acquire an increasing measure of control over capital, over plants, over mines, and over the men who own, operate, and employ.

It comes to pretty much the same thing. The chief difference is the method. Socialism plans to accomplish its reforms by political action; organized labor through tyranny and compulsion directly applied. Both, as their energies are at present directed, insist upon the destruction of those inborn differences between the weak and the strong, between the lazy and the industrious, between the thrifty and the improvident, between the genius and the fool which have not only produced existing conditions of social inequality, but have in all ages accounted for the world's progress and man's advancement.

THE BUILDING OUTLOOK.

What was announced as the practical withdrawal of the George A. Fuller Company from active building operations becomes a perfectly natural and intelligible incident of business policy when studied in the light of facts relating to the situation and outlook in the building industry. They have simply shown wise foresight in contracting their organization to meet conditions which are the outgrowth of changes experienced or foreseen in their industry. Their prominence and the extent of their activities made their action a matter of public interest. The smaller concerns must do the same, but will attract less attention in doing it.

The amount of business in sight of the kind which a building company equipped for large operations would care to bid for is now small and promises further shrinkage. How much this shrinkage amounts to cannot be judged from the reports of Bureaus of Buildings of plans filed for approval in this and other cities. Very likely a good many plans will not be immediately carried out even if approved. Under existing conditions capital is distrustful of speculative building operations of all kinds. Greater difficulty is experienced in selling or letting to advantage some of the buildings already completed than was expected, and the inducement further to congest the market with superfluous structures, wholly speculative in character and lacking the excuse of the necessity for adequate accommodations for an established business, is not great. The financial institutions which have been the chief sources of building loans at attractive rates of interest are refusing applications for such loans which a year ago would have been eagerly accepted. The value of the security for many large loans already made is still indeterminate, and considerable losses may have to be written off on ill-considered theatrical and hotel ventures, since if the buildings do not pay for the purposes for which they were intended they cannot be adapted to any other use without costly alteration. The margins are not in every instance wide enough to cover such alterations, which would frequently amount to practical reconstruction. For these and other equally good reasons it is increasingly difficult to finance a building operation of any kind. This is likely to be true until any uncertainty as to the profits of investments already made is resolved and the results are determined by experience.

In tracing the sequence of cause and effect the inquiry turns to the cause underlying the general distrust of real estate investments at the present time. It is partly due to uncertainty as to the immediate future of general business, and even more largely to the conviction that present costs of building are too high. During the past three years advances in wages, the shortening of hours, the disposition to do work in a leisurely way, sympathetic strikes, and jurisdictional quarrels have increased the average cost of building 25 to 30 per cent. Not all of this is in the wages of labor employed in erection, since higher mill wages must be included. The maximum cost thus built up was perhaps not too great when everything was "booming," but it is believed to be much too high when a period of dullness and depression of uncertain duration is threatened. In view of the number of men who will be thrown out of employment by a suspension of building activity and of the lessened demand for all kinds of materials it is probable that with a restricted amount of new work undertaken the cost of building will decline from 25 to 30 per cent. within the next year. Whether this will encourage a resumption of activity in the building business depends upon so many outside influences which cannot be accurately estimated that anything like confident prophecy would be imprudent.

The attitude of organized labor counts for less than is commonly supposed. Whether union scales are maintained or not, wages will decline as much as is necessary to secure work for those able to find it. The unions will suffer heavily in loss of membership, the union leaders will find their occupations gone, and those who have been so arrogant in forcing demands will find themselves engaged in a scramble for bread. All of this is deplorable, but it is only the working out of natural laws which no amount of convention eloquence can abrogate or suspend. So far as the building trades are concerned, labor has brought about an intolerable condition. From this capital can escape, but labor cannot. Until it can agree upon a policy which will re-establish confidence, the restoration of what it has destroyed will be impossible.

CAVALRY REMOUNTS.

The announcement that Gen. CARTER has been ordered to Europe to make an investigation of the various systems employed there for providing the armies with remounts may not denote a newborn and keen interest in the subject of the investigation. To some cynical observers it may seem to denote a desire to allay friction in the General Staff, of the plan of which novel and august institution Gen. CARTER is in great part the putative parent. And this conjecture will be strengthened by observing that after this tour of inspection Gen. CARTER will go to the Philippines to take command of troops instead of resuming the tranquil duties of Washington.

All the same, the subject about which he is to travel to inform himself is well worthy the attention of the military authorities, the more with the increase of our mounted force to fifteen regiments. That makes a market eminently worthy the attention of breeders, who have paid little attention to it. It is not likely that we are going to the expense of establishing a Government stud. It is likely that the object we have in view can be secured without it. It is true that leaving the matter to the operation of the law of supply and demand has not succeeded brilliantly with Great Britain, the only great European nation that relies upon it. But we do not fear any such scandal as has broken out there. What we want is, in the first place, to know what we want, and, in the second place, to let it be known to the breeders of the country. By common consent our cavalry is not as well mounted as it deserves to be. But the production is increasing in this country of the kind of horse adapted to military service. A good many specimens have been shown at Madison Square Garden this week which a trooper or an officer might esteem himself very lucky to get for himself. A system of prizes at all the horse shows in the country for animals suitable for cavalry remounts, the judges to be cavalry officers, would probably produce the animals required in sufficient numbers much quicker and far more cheaply than that result could be attained by the formation of a Government breeding establishment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even the Republican spellbinders, who do not feel a single qualm when they give their party credit for the prosperity-producing consequences of good crops here and bad ones in Europe, would probably hesitate to go as far in disregard of generally known facts as did the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Cincinnati when it ascribed to the teaching in schools of temperance physiology—so called because it is so unlike real physiology—an alleged lengthening by four years in the last decade of the average length of life in the United States. One hardly knows whether to be enraged, disgusted, or amused by a statement like that. Nobody would deny for a moment that the abstention from alcoholic excesses which is one of the encouraging distinctions of our time has had something to do with the increased longevity which all statisticians have noted, nor would anybody deny that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has played and is playing a part in the reform of drinking habits, but to help is one thing, to produce is another, and so numerous have been the influences working together for lengthening, and in more important ways improving, human life that the ascription of it all to the teaching in question is simple nonsense, charitably viewed, and something very much worse if exact description were attempted. No cause is too good to be harmed by exaggeration and misrepresentation in its advocacy, and these are faults to which this extremely well-intentioned organization is lamentably inclined. However, we are glad to see that its members did recognise to some extent the highly effective temperance work done by the railways of the country in making strict sobriety one of the qualifications absolutely necessary for employment. The adoption of this policy by the officers of many roads has created an enormous and extremely influential army of men truly temperate, scattered all over the country and ever engaged in teaching by the very best of arguments that the man who keeps control of his brains puts the man who doesn't at a hopeless disadvantage. No railway or other corporation that has established a boycott on drunkards has ever had the slightest difficulty in getting all the men it wanted, of exactly the sort it demanded.

—As between Father EARLEY and the private secretary of Miss HELEN GOULD, there can be no doubt that it is the former who shows to the better advantage in the correspondence which has passed between them regarding the "ban" which the priest has placed upon the estimable lady's sewing class. Opinions can differ safely and widely as to the consequences, moral and other, of eating meat sandwiches on Friday, but it is obvious that, with or without an explicit understanding on the matter between the would-be benefactor of the children who were learning the highly useful art of sewing and the representative of their Church, it was at least inconsiderate to facilitate infraction of a rule set for them by entirely competent authority. The irritation, carefully restrained but still clearly visible, in the secretary's letter to Father EARLEY when she had heard of the "ban," and especially her announcement that in consequence of his action a scrupulousness in the matter of Scripture readings to the class that had hitherto been observed would henceforth be abandoned, were—well, they were tactical mistakes. As regards the Friday sandwiches, naturally enough, Father EARLEY said no more than that the children should not have been subjected to what for them was temptation and possible humiliation, but of the secretary's incautious formulation of his Church's position on the question of Scripture reading he took instant advantage. "I take," he wrote, "this opportunity of correcting an erroneous assertion contained in the end of your note, and which so many non-Catholics, knowingly or otherwise I do not say, persist in falsely asserting and spreading, viz.: 'The Church you represent discourages the reading of the Scriptures by the people.' The Catholic Church has never prohibited any of her members reading the Scriptures or Bible. In every family whose means will permit the buying of a copy, there you will find the authentic version of God's words as authorized by the Church, and which has come down to us unchanged from the time of Christ Himself. But the Catholic Church does object to the reading of the Protestant version, which goes back only to the days of HENRY VIII. of England, and was then gotten up for obvious reasons. Neither will the Catholic Church allow private interpretation of the Scriptures, for then there would be as many interpretations as there are men and women whose instincts or passions would suggest." The controversy as a whole is not of vital importance, but owing to the form it took it is to be feared that it will have regrettable consequences on the sewing class, depriving of its benefits, and quite needlessly, the very children who most needed them. This, no doubt, will cause as much sorrow to Father EARLEY as to Miss GOULD.

—Of all the queer explanations for queer actions that have ever been given, quite the queerest are those presented in a book just published in Berlin which pretends to be a revelation, by or directly from the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, of her elopement with the fellow GIRON. That sensational performance, she declares, was not the result of a fatal passion, since she never had any love or even regard for the tutor, but was simply an attempt to gain reputation as a heroine. "When," the Princess is quoted as saying, "I finally took the momentous step, after years of inward struggles, I expected to be applauded as a champion of freedom, as a courageous woman who despised mere convention. I remembered the popular enthusiasm when Austrian Archduke JOHN renounced his title and became plain citizen JOHN ORTH. I hoped to excite the same enthusiasm and sympathy. I had been told that people outside the royal circles had long since shaken off the traditional ideas of morality. I had been assured that I should be acclaimed a heroine. You have seen how the world treats a woman who bursts the chains of bondage." The fact that this amazing narrative has been allowed to appear in Berlin makes it almost possible to believe that the Princess really was moved by the motives and expectations here set down. But what motives, what expectations! And how are the daughters of royalty trained that even the weakest-minded of the flock cannot see any difference between what "JOHN ORTH" did and the act of a wife who runs away with her children's teacher? The Princess's ideas of the "conventions" are certainly in need of revision.

—If ex-President CLEVELAND, Dr. VAN DYKE, and the other hunters less distinguished, but still sufficiently eminent, who made up their party really should be arrested and heavily fined for violating the game laws of Virginia, there would be, perhaps, a few smiles mingled with the tears so terrible a catastrophe would set to flowing. The laws that demand license fees from non-resident huntsmen are generally commended as wise, and the officials who find them a source of income are particularly enthusiastic in their commendation. If the variously great hunters sinned it must have been against knowledge, or the obligation to know, and therefore it is difficult to imagine any effective plea for mercy, or even for leniency, that they can enter. Their only consolation as they pay up will be the consciousness that they are teaching a very important lesson to all and sundry.

REMEMBERS JOHN SNARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Nov. 15 you print a very interesting account of "the lost Velasquez" and Mr. John Snare. I remember Mr. Snare back in the 70s and early 80s. At that time I was in the employ of the Scribners, and used to meet him frequently in their store at 651, and later at 743, Broadway. I can call him distinctly to mind, especially as he looked during the Winter, because he used to wear a heavy Scotch plaid thrown over his shoulder, and always wore kid gloves and a tall silk hat.

He spoke to me many times of his portrait of Prince Charles by Velasquez, but I never knew any one who took him seriously. At the time that I used to meet him he was employed by the elder Brentano to collect and buy books. Brentano was located in a half basement store in Union Square, near Seventeenth Street, close to the shop occupied by Waldstein, the optician.

It might interest your readers to know that the New York Public Library contains in the Astor branch the following pamphlets relating to Mr. John Snare and his "lost Velasquez":

Snare, John.
The history and pedigree of the portrait of Prince Charles, * * * Reading, 1847.
A copy of the petition to the House of Commons relative to the seizure of the * * * Velasquez portrait of Charles the First. Reading, 1846.
Snare, John, vs. the Trustees of the Earl of Fife. "The Velasquez." Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, 1849-52. Abstract of Proceedings. Illegal seizure of the celebrated Velasquez portrait. Reading, 1852.
Snare, John. Proofs of authenticity of the portrait of Prince Charles, (afterward Charles the First,) painted at Madrid in 1623, by Velasquez, contained in observations on the remarks of Sir Edmund Head, Bart., and William Stirling, Esq., M. A. Reading: J. Snare, 1848.

I should judge from the material in the New York Public Library that Mr. Snare was well acquainted with the late Mr. Frederick Saunders, at that time librarian of the Astor Library. G. J. C.
New York, Nov. 17, 1903.

THE TREATY AS TO PANAMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To show vividly the flagrant breach of good faith on the part of the United States Government by its action in assisting the rebels of Panama, I beg leave to give the text of Article XXXV. of the treaty between New Granada (Colombia) and the United States, signed at Bogota on Dec. 12, 1864:

"The United States of America and the Republic of New Granada, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly and do agree to the following points:

"First.—* * * The United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada (Colombia) by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the aforementioned isthmus with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guarantee in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory."

To argue that "as this treaty with New Granada was equally valid with Colombia so it is no less valid with Panama"—that is to say, that as the change of the name New Granada for that of Colombia (there was no alteration in the political status quo when this change was effected) did not alter the terms of the treaty, so it is no less valid with Panama, and this is to add mockery to the wrong done. The treaty was made, with the central authority at Bogota representing the nation, and, because her name was changed, it does not follow that the same treaty is valid with a third party.

When it is considered that this third party is attempting to forcibly take as its own the property guaranteed to the whole nation, the contention of the validity of the treaty with Panama, the third party, is utterly absurd; and, if the guarantor of the property gives its assistance to the interloper with the understanding that the latter will transfer to the former the whole or a part of the property appropriated, then the said guarantor, the United States, becomes the actual accomplice of the interloper. But in fact the so-called Government of Panama is a mere simulacre to come forth to hide the real promoter of a piece of such a reprehensible character that far surpasses the most shocking international transgressions in the history of the world.

The National honor of the United States is seriously compromised, and the civilized world is expecting to see whether the fatherland of Washington stands to-day on a lower plane than when it appeared on the new continent as the champion of right against might.

A. ALDANA,
Consul of Colombia.
Cardiff, Wales, Nov. 11, 1903.

WOULD BUY THE CANAL STRIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Let us have peace." Your excellent editorial of the 14th concerning the "Independence of Panama" doubtless will infuse a correct appreciation of the international responsibilities of our Government concerning the infant Isthmian republic. Your quotation from President Grant's message of 1875, which you acknowledge as a "settled principle of international law," seems to be fully exemplified in the State of Panama in the last few days, and the impotence of the Columbian authorities to maintain any control over the State of Panama made it imperative for the safety of life, the preservation of peace, law, and order that the President should recognise the de facto Government of Panama. Now that we have done this in the interest of civilisation, peace, and prosperity, why not proceed, as suggested by that grand old man, Senator Morgan of Alabama, and negotiate for this child of the Isthmus, and pay a reasonable compensation to Panama, while guaranteeing a freer and stronger Government under our flag than can be maintained by their own unaided efforts?

And not to do injustice to the weak and impotent Colombia, let us tender them a few millions for the lease of a State so very important to us and the perpetual security of the international commerce when our Government shall open to the world the interoceanic canal. For many years we have dreamed and hoped for the realisation of the Nicaragua Canal, for which Alabama's great statesman has spent the best years of his life, and when, after long years of patient toil, he has been ignobly superseded by Senator Hanna and the Panama Canal scheme, we must now say to the Ohio Senator, if he is intent on securing the Isthmian canal, that he must show his earnestness by his work in securing the permanent control of the State of Panama, but with due regard to the rights of all concerned.

BUILDER.
Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 15, 1903.

CONDEMNS THE ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest your editorials from day to day covering the events in connection with the launching of the new Republic of Panama and the extraordinary conduct of the President in the matter. It would appear from your editorial of this morning that you have come to believe that the American people do not condemn the action of the Administration in riding rough-shod over traditions for honesty in our international dealings that many of us had grown up believing to be something to be proud of.

In the course of each day's business I come in contact with a large number of intelligent, representative business men, and find that at least five out of six men who mention the Panama affair condemn it. It is referred to as "a steal," "a scandalous affair"; it is said that "Secretary Hay has given us a wordy explanation that does not explain," and that "we are getting as bad as the land-grabbing European powers." Perhaps, as a whole, we are not an honest nation; perhaps we may find some consolation in saying that we would have been honest if Colombia had taken what we saw fit to pay, but that we ever will be proud of the whole mess I greatly doubt. I notice a fable in this morning's TIMES. Fables are sometimes said to contain "a grain of truth." This one does not appear to have more than the requisite amount.

E. C. BATAILLE.
Orange, N. J., Nov. 17, 1903.

The Administration and Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer approves of the attitude of THE TIMES toward the Panama policy of the Administration, a policy the keynote of which is "might makes right," and which is defended on the plea that "the end justifies the means."

He would grieve to think that this policy is either sanctioned or condoned by the citizens of the United States. It can hardly be that it is approved by the thoughtful, sober-minded men of the country, men who place principle above expediency, who hold their country's fair name as a priceless jewel to be sacredly guarded, or who, with Macaulay, "doubt whether it be possible to mention a State which on the whole has been a gainer by a breach of the public faith."

The indignation of the people at the course of the Administration in this matter should be expressed in such an unmistakable manner that it will never be forgotten.

New York, Nov. 16, 1903. A. L. T.

The Citizens' Union Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day "The City Vote" is undoubtedly correct in its surmise. It is probable that the Citizens' Union voter who did not vote the Republican ticket, and so include Judge O'Brien, was simply thoughtless, or thoughtlessly anti-Republican.

ERNEST C. WHITE.
Port Richmond, S. I., Nov. 18, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Valued Competitor.

Emeline—Sara is my greatest consolation in life.
Elizabeth—Why?
Emeline—Everybody says she talks more than I do.—Detroit Free Press.

Irresistible.

"Yes, his painting attracts a great many people."
"Great artist, eh?"
"No, just a house painter. He puts out a sign, 'Fresh Paint,' and every one touches it to see if it's dry."—Chicago News.

Her Attractiveness.

Mr. Nervey—Miss Roxley, I adore you. Will you not be my wife?
Miss Roxley (haughtily)—The idea of your proposing to a girl in my station! You should know better.
Mr. Nervey—I do know better, but no richer.—Philadelphia Press.

Thinks There Might Be Improvement.

"If you were a billionaire would you try to be a philanthropist?"
"I think so," answered the cynical person. "I'd be very much tempted to establish an institution of learning whose purpose should be the investigation of rational and practical methods of making endowments."—Washington Star.

Chicago Wouldn't Stand It.

"If the question of population is a matter of such importance as it seems to be from the discussions I hear," he remarked, "I should think the Government would take a census every year."
"Oh, dear, no," he replied. "Why that would deprive us of the fun of speculating as to our growth."—Chicago Post.

PROGRESS.

J. Oppenheim in Youth's Companion.

That we all are here through struggle,
through the fruits our fathers won,
Makes us brothers strong and worthy in the course still to be run—
Who shall say the end is useless, or the mighty labor done?

Systems still are blown to atoms and the earth will meet its doom,
In the eye of all the heavens man is ever in his tomb,
But we see the smallest blossom still outbursting into bloom.

Just alone that man is noble, just alone that he have worth,
Just alone that he shall ripen what was seed in him at birth,
Is a more imperial problem than the end of all the earth.

Human progress still points peaceward and still further from the brute—
Let the end be hidden from me, let eternity be mute,
I will struggle on and upward as the flower from the root.

AN EXHIBIT OF JEWELRY.

The pleasure that people take in fashioning trinkets to adorn the person—necklaces, rings, brooches, gorgets, diadems—is not the same pleasure that makes people buy ordinary jewelry. The question of the intrinsic value of the stones and metals hardly enters into it. The attraction is the personal element, the creative act. And as far as those are concerned who wear the jewelry thus made, their pleasure, too, lies in something different from the money value present or prospective. It lies in the worth of the object as a work of art and in part in the fact that the object is unique and alone, without a duplicate or copy.

So it is that a little exhibition opened in one of the galleries of the National Arts Club on West Thirty-fourth Street, containing amateur jeweler's work by members of the club and others, has an attraction that is often lacking in exhibitions of the fine arts. Our painting shows and sculpture shows are apt to be monotonous because some fashion always exists in the teaching of the fine arts, and if a painter or sculptor manages to escape the heavy hand of art fashion in his schools, the jury of artists who preside over admissions to an exhibition must tend to bar his work because it offends the canons of art under which the jurymen have grown up. It is not their fault; it is their misfortune. They can only judge according to their light.

In the arts and crafts this unconscious tyranny of craftsmen over their fellows has little power, because they have not yet drawn together in strong fraternities, have not yet laid down laws that hinder the individual while exacting a certain average standard of technical excellence. We have here at the Arts Club several examples of workmen and workwomen who apply a high degree of taste to the trade of the jeweler and produce things which are precious through their charms of modeling and color far more than by reason of the materials of which they are made.

Mr. B. B. Thresher of Dayton, Ohio, is an amateur with exquisite taste, whose work may well vie with that of Lalique of Paris, though very different. Take, for instance, his use for a brooch of two dark pearls from the abalone shell, set in fine swirls of gold. The setting suggests, without imitating, the movement of currents of water; the bold curves are original, and seem just right for the big pearls. Another brooch uses a brilliant bit from one of these shells framed in a well-studied little composition of bronze. Here is a baroque pearl, such as they find in our Western rivers, formed like the shell of a seasmall, brilliant milky white. The metal setting is adapted to this eccentric pearl, and here and there in it one finds little white lights from small round pearls cleverly inserted in the curls of the metal. Each piece in the score exhibited by this amateur has its own character, its own charm.

Larger, and in all respects more technically perfect and knowing, is the exhibit of Mr. Walter Lawrance, which occupies a case to itself. One of the lines he has followed is a combination of the iridescent glass of antiquity with clearly designed and beautifully wrought settings. Here is a brooch with a glorious bit of red iridised glass forming the sunset background of a scene on the Nile—pyramids, a file of camels, and so forth being part of the metal framework. Yonder is a silver galley to be used as a jewel tray, with its lateen sail formed of a fragment of an ancient bottle; and next, a brooch with a Japanese scene of Fusiyama, junk, and distant shore, made from a selected piece of milky, opalescent glass. Minute sculptures on a large scale are figures in bronze, such as the woman lying beside a pool gazing at herself in the water, the pool formed by iridescent glass, or the four grim figures about a well-curb that makes an inkstand. Mrs. Durant Cheever lends one of the Lawrance pieces, in which one Egyptian woman, standing, shakes the sistrum, and another, kneeling, plays the harp at the foot of an obelisk. The figures and stand are green bronze; the obelisk is a large natural crystal that looks, as crystals often do, as if its edges and sides had been polished by hand.

In the Lawrance exhibit one may note an original necklace of gold with little galleys sailing an openwork sea, their sails formed of baroque pearls; also a fine conventionalized peacock for a breast ornament, the eyes in the separate feathers formed of colored jewels. But it would take too long to cite all the little works of art in this case which are worthy of mention.

An amateur who is not so bold as these, but shows excellent taste in necklaces, rings, and brooches, is Mrs. Klapp of New York. A charming little piece of enamel on copper is seen in a jewel box by Miss Mary Rogers of the Teachers College. A belt buckle of silver incised with flowers and leaves in a graceful line, the flowers white and the leaves green enamel, is by Miss Mary Winlock; a hammered copper belt buckle by Mrs. Henry Butterworth of New York has rude incisions and amethysts inserted in the barbaric style. Mr. H. Bennett of Chicago offers delicately modeled gold combs set with opals and small rubies and emeralds. Dark blue and rich deep red enamels on copper are shown by Miss Umbsen on square and other shaped belt buckles and clasps. A round boss on a squarish bronze buckle has in enamel a river scene with trees on the left and a sunset sky.

One of the most interesting exhibits is part of the collection of rings made by Mr. Alexander W. Drake—solid silver thumb rings, with curious gargoyle faces, or with old coins for bezels; scores of gold rings in which the snake is used as the chief motive; an iron ring with key jutting from it; an Indian thumb ring of gold, with a heart-shaped box for combinations of cosmetic; perforated gold rings, "fall-to-pieces" rings, filigree rings, and rings of every land and period. Here are Scandinavian silver buckles and breast ornaments, Italian gold brooches, the most elaborate of goldsmith's work, and a bit of quaint and unexpected bits of the jeweler's craft. Mrs. William M. Chase shows her collection of crosses, plain, incised, jeweled, and enameled, among which not the least curious is a Saint Hubert's cross of silver formed like a crossbow, with a small figure of Christ on it. In the same case is a small collection of rings belonging to Mr. Chase. Modern New York jewelry in the Japanese and Chinese style is shown by an amateur connected with the Vantine firm—a corsage decoration of finely modeled dragons, opal and enamel necklaces, belt buckles with rock crystals of rich colors, diadems, and other jewelry. Mr. Kelekian, the Persian Consul, shows a case of Armenian and Persian pieces, old and modern, and Mr. Asses Khayat some old Syrian gold jewelry from tombs in the Holy Land. Mrs. Kaldenberg exhibits a number of jade carvings of Chinese origin, together with pieces of jade that show how bracelets are carved out of that hard stone.

Very ancient jewelry is contributed by Mrs. Francke Bosworth and Mrs. Pierrepont—necklaces of sards and blue glaze pottery beads from the Egyptian tombs; exquisite white iridescent and red glass bead necklaces, a fine blue glass set which belonged to a priest of Amen of the eighteenth dynasty, in which green fish-shaped pendants are prominent, glass bead necklaces imitating gold and silver, charming combinations of square and round gold beads, alternating with round and oval sards, and beads of green feldspar and blue glass, belonging to the Saitic period. These necklaces occupy a case to themselves, and testify very eloquently to the high state of the color sense among the ancient Egyptians, these "blameless Ethiopians" who impressed so deeply the early Greeks by their knowledge of the arts and sciences.

Among the most curious pieces is a barbaric necklace of the Don Cossacks, lent by Dr. Wyman Drummond. It is composed of repoussé metal tubes, bells, and pendants; rough masses of old coral and amber, odd pieces of glass and colored stones and, to cap all, great shaggy masses of a brownish color, which prove to be dry cloves threaded and dissected. This huge necklace must accord well with sheepskin coats and lamb's wool caps. It has a fine color, but is more barbarous than the accessories of South Sea Islanders. These objects of the oldest and most recent attempts at personal decoration, l'art nouveau and l'art primitif, form a most fascinating exhibition. It is crowded day and night by delighted visitors who identify themselves or present the card of a member of the club can see the exhibition between 2 and 6 on week days until the end of the month.

CHARLES De KAY.

MAY DEFY AMERICA'S RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA

It Is Said Russia Will Not Allow the Opening of Towns.

Reoccupation of Mukden, It Is Declared, Was Intended as an Intimation to This Effect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times quotes a letter written by a Mukden official from Niu-Chwang. He says that the native authorities are treated with the utmost indignity by the Russians, who have openly declared that the reoccupation of the city is intended as an intimation that Russia will not permit the exercise of the treaty rights in Manchuria claimed by the United States and Japan under the recently concluded conventions.

The correspondent says there is general uneasiness in regard to the present crisis, but the throne's instructions to prepare the land and sea forces to resist Russian aggression are not regarded seriously.

The present situation, says the correspondent, is the natural result of the Chinese Government's deliberate actions since 1894, and it is not anticipated that China will defy a power whose unmistakable policy has been openly supported by the Court and the highest officials.

The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Korean Government was on the point of declaring Tongam-Pho open when a strenuous protest made by M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea, caused it to postpone the announcement.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Port Arthur notes a recrudescence of the bellicose tone of the Japanese press, says Japan's agents appear to have met with some successes in China, reiterates the report that the Chinese Viceroys and Governors have been instructed to collect funds and troops with all haste, because of the possibility of a rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, and adds that some of the Viceroys have been ordered to take precautionary measures for the protection of the coast, "so as to avoid the mistakes of past years."

PETITION TO THE MIKADO.

Japanese Student Presents It—Decisive Action in Manchuria Besought.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 19.—As the Emperor was returning to the palace at Tokio today from the army manoeuvres he was approached by a young Japanese, who presumably intended to present to his Majesty a popular petition. The man was immediately arrested by the guards.

The petition besought the Emperor to take decisive action in regard to the Manchurian question.

The incident caused some excitement, but the petitioner proved to be a sane, calm student of the Linguistic School.

TOKIO, Nov. 19.—Pending the receipt of the Russian reply to the Japanese proposals for a settlement of the matters in dispute, which is eagerly awaited, the situation here is unchanged.

There is widespread fear that the negotiations between Russia and Japan will end with an unsatisfactory compromise.

FRENCH RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Yun-Nan Line Will Traverse One of the Most Fertile and Populous Regions of East Asia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the conditions for the construction of the French Yun-Nan Railway provide for a line from Ho-Kau, near Lao-Kai, via the treaty port of Meng-tse, to Yun-Nan City.

China retains full sovereign rights over the line, which, in the event of China being at war, will not be considered neutral, but will be placed under Chinese orders. China grants all Government land required free; private property must be purchased. The period of the concession is eighty years.

The railway will traverse one of the most fertile and well-peopled plateaus of Eastern Asia. It will, says The Times's correspondent, undoubtedly increase French influence in Yun-Nan and at the same time increase the value of the Anglo-French syndicate's mining concessions.

FRENCH COMPLAIN OF RUSSIA.

Say She Imposes Exorbitant Duties on Imports from the Republic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Franco-Russian commercial relations, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, are not so smooth as the political relations of the two countries.

A group of members of the Chamber of Deputies have written to Foreign Minister Delcassé complaining that exorbitant Russian tariffs are imposed on French products, especially wines, which are double those levied by other European nations.

The Deputies say that Russia's demand for lower duties on agricultural produce in return for lower duties on French wine is unreasonable, inasmuch as Russia exports to France 200,000,000f. worth of merchandise annually and imports only 50,000,000f. worth. They say it is only fair to ask a friendly and allied nation to treat French wine at least as favorably as do other countries.

Burial of Princess Elizabeth.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The burial of the little Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, who died on Monday, took place at Darmstadt this afternoon. Among those who followed the coffin from the railroad station to the mausoleum were Prince Eitel-Frederich, representing Emperor William; Count von Gleichen, representing King Edward, and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. The ex-Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Elisabeth's mother, was not present, on account of illness, it was said.

King Edward Again Robbed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—King Edward for the second time in his brief reign has been robbed by a clerk in the office of the Paymaster of the Household. On this occasion checks amounting to $2,500 were illegally drawn and cashed by Frank Lanham, who to-day, at Bow Street Police Court, confessed, and was committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

Alfred Reynolds, on April 8, 1902, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forging an indorsement to a check of King Edward for $1,110.

WANTS MORALES RECOGNIZED.

Confidential Agent Here of Dominican Revolutionists Sounds Washington on the Subject.

Santo Domingo Consul General Galvan said yesterday that he had received no verification of the reports that several battles had occurred near the capital nor had he been informed that the insurgents were pressing hard on that city.

J. M. Giordani, the confidential agent here of the provisional Government which the insurgents claim to have established under President Morales, said yesterday afternoon that his party was in sufficient force to take the capital, but did not want to on account of the unnecessary bloodshed which an attack would cause. They preferred that Wos y Gil should capitulate. Mr. Giordani had no further information than that furnished him on Wednesday by President Morales as to the reported negotiations of Wos y Gil with Secretary of State Hay with a view to the annexation of Santo Domingo.

In a dispatch from Washington which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday it was stated erroneously that Mr. Giordani had gone to Washington in the interest of Wos y Gil. Mr. Giordani represents President Morales, and visited Washington to sound the State Department in regard to a possible recognition by the United States of the provisional Government opposed to Wos y Gil.

SANTO DOMINGO HOLDS OUT.

Situation There Desperate—Another Rebel Attack on Tuesday Failed.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 18.—Yesterday at noon another severe attack was made on the city without effect. The rebels had many killed and wounded, but the Government losses were small.

The firing continued during the night, the insurgents using heavy cannon.

The situation here is desperate. The poor are suffering for necessities, and the prices of provisions are rising. The sanitary condition of the city, however, is good.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Capt. Briggs of the cruiser Baltimore, now at Santo Domingo, to-day cabled the Navy Department that he will leave there on Saturday for San Juan, Porto Rico, to take on coal.

In the meantime the Newport will have arrived at Santo Domingo, and American interests, therefore, will continue to be protected.

ORLEANIST HEADQUARTERS.

French Pretender to Live in Brussels, and Will Be Surrounded by a Brilliant Court.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—The Duc d'Orléans, it is announced, intends hereafter to establish his headquarters in Brussels, where several leading royalist exiles, including the Comte de Lur-Saluces, are now residing. The Belgian Government has, however, informed the pretender that no hostile demonstrations against the French republic will be tolerated here.

It seems that the Duke, who is completely under the influence of his younger lieutenants—including the Duc d'Uzès, the Duc de Luynes, and the Comte de Sabran—thinks that the moment is a propitious one, if not for a restoration, at least for a royalist demonstration, owing to the internal dissensions of the republican majority. The Duke further thinks that Belgium will be a more congenial home for him than England or Austria, owing to his relationship with the royal family and close personal friendship with the Count and Countess of Flanders.

The Duke will reside on the aristocratic Boulevard du Régent, and will surround himself by a brilliant Court. A number of French noblemen will attend the pretender in turn as gentlemen in waiting. The Duc d'Orléans hopes in this manner, owing to the close proximity of Brussels to Paris, to be more directly in touch with his partisans in France and with the leading royalist leaders.

Brussels will therefore soon have the privilege of harboring within its hospitable limits the Courts of the two French pretenders, that of Prince Victor Napoleon and of the Duc d'Orléans. The heir of the Bourbons will doubtless find himself among more congenial surroundings than the head of the Bonaparte family. There are many partisans of the royalist pretender's cause in Belgium, particularly in the aristocracy, not a few of whom would readily enroll themselves under the Duke's banner, so strong is the feeling in Catholic circles here against the French republic.

BELGIAN GAMBLERS' SCHEME.

Another Effort Being Made to Transform Moresnet Into a Second Monte Carlo.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—Another determined effort is being made here to transform the Republic of Moresnet into a second Monte Carlo. A joint stock company has been formed for this purpose in Belgium, and no pains will be spared to render the miniature commonwealth as attractive a resort for the knights of the "tapis vert" as Monte Carlo itself.

The promoters of the scheme, who include the directors of certain Belgian casinos who were obliged to close their establishments as a result of the recent anti-gambling law, state that there is no law, either in Belgium or in Prussia, which prohibits gambling in the Republic of Moresnet. They announce further that, if necessary, they will fight the matter before the Belgian courts, and have already engaged counsel for this purpose.

This renewed attempt to establish a gaming casino at Moresnet is explained by the failure of the long-pending negotiations for the cession of the republic to Belgium. It may be remembered that Prussia proposed to cede her rights over Moresnet to Belgium, in exchange for a strip of territory adjoining the City of Eupen. The territorial demands of Prussia were, however, found to be excessive by the Belgian Government; hence the failure of the negotiations.

It certainly will be interesting to watch the outcome of this new Moresnet venture, in the meantime the little republic is looked upon as the promised land by the former habitués of Ostend and Spa.

PRESIDENT BUTLER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Says They Are "Pathetic Sights," Taught by Untrained Persons and with the Vaguest of Ideals.

At a dinner given last evening by the Unitarian Club of New York at the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared that "one of the most pathetic sights in America is the ordinary Sunday school, taught by untrained persons not properly co-ordinated, with textbooks the poorest, and ideals the most vague. To a school of this sort," said President Butler, "we are supposed to trust the rising generation for their systematic religious teaching."

The common subject under discussion was "The Unsolved Problem of Religion in Education." President Butler was the first speaker, and his address occupied somewhat more than an hour. After explaining that Christianity is "part of the common law of the United States," he said:

"If we care about protecting and preserving in our education the very seed of our historical life and thought there are only two courses open to us. One is to overturn the secular school, and the other is to supplement the secular school. To overturn it is an absolutely hopeless, as well as an unwise, undertaking.

If this Nation were to attempt to overturn the secular school, the only thing it could put in its place would be a series of secular schools with religious teaching of different kinds, all supported by a divided public school tax.

"The result of this would be to break up the greatest single force we have making for unity in this Nation. The tax-supported school can teach science, letters, and art; it can give institutional or ethical instruction, but it cannot enter, without disruption, into this other and disputed field.

"It is the business of every Church organization to rise to its own opportunities. The trouble with the Church is that it preaches too much and doesn't teach enough. The actual work of the religious instruction of the young is not done half seriously enough by the Churches; and, besides, children are deplorably in need of home training. I am told every now and then that millions and millions more Bibles were sold this year than last.

"I don't care how many Bibles are sold. What I want to know is what is done with them. The young people and even the young men who go to college, know very little about them.

"My idea is that we must accept cheerfully the secular school, but we must not expect the secular school to give the whole of religion."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, pastor of the First Church of Cambridge, who followed Mr. Butler, said that "the hardest thing in the world is to get some strong, persistent, and effective co-operation for good," and that "the better people are, the harder it is to get them to work together for good."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Whitman—Motley.

The wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church of Clarence Morton Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman, and Miss Eleanor Motley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley. It was a white wedding, the decorations of church and house being white flowers and greens.

The bride wore a white satin gown veiled with point d'Angleterre lace, and her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms.

The attendants were Miss Marjorie Motley, who was her sister's maid of honor; the Misses Annabel Van Nostrand, whose engagement to Webster W. Stetson was announced several months ago; Elisa Postley, Edith Lounsbery, Grace Timmerman, and Mary Sheldon, all of New York, and Miss Charlotte Jones of Boston. They wore white lace frocks topped by white picture hats and carried white flowers.

Harold C. Whitman was the best man, and the ushers were John Edward Brooks, Malcolm D. Whitman, Henry Sampson, Jr., Edmund R. Marvin, George J. Dyer, Edward Hubert Litchfield, Jr., and T. Gilbert Hinsdale.

The Rev. Dr. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor, of St. Bartholomew's Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's performed the ceremony. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have gone to Southern California on their bridal tour.

Vilas—Schultz.

Miss Elsie Schultz, daughter of the late Carl H. Schultz, and Ward A. Vilas, a son of Royal C. Vilas of Chicago, were married yesterday at St. Luke's Church, Murray Hill, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Patey of St. Luke's Church, New York City, assisted by Dr. Jett of St. Luke's, Murray Hill. The church was decorated with palms, ferns, and chrysanthemums.

The bride was in crêpe de chine, trimmed with duchess lace, wore a tulle veil, and carried lillies of the valley and white orchids. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Vilas of Chicago, Miss May Eliot of Clinton, Conn.; Miss Grace Merwin of Milford, Conn., and Miss Beade Parr of Holyoke, Mass. The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Chase of Fall River, Mass. The best man was R. C. Vilas, Jr., of Chicago, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Wylie Vilas, Frank J. Hutchinson, C. Allen Hayden, and K. Farrar. The wedding ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Louise Schultz.

Mr. Vilas and his bride will pass their honeymoon at the villa of Mrs. Schultz, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Coulter—Payne.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—A quiet wedding which took place here yesterday was that of Miss Mary Louisa Payne and Mr. George Archibald Coulter. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Howson Payne, and a member of the Payne and Marshall families of Fauquier County, Va. The groom is a son of the late Archibald B. Coulter, and a brother-in-law of Isador Rayner.

The ceremony was performed at St. Ignatius's Church by the rector, Father Brady. Miss Katherine Payne, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and little Misses Jean Rayner and Rosalie Tubman were flower girls. Carleton Coulter, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Benton Berry of Washington, George Howson Payne, Jr., brother of the bride; Mifflin Coulter, Branham Deming, James F. Wagner, Severn Alinut, George C. Buck, and De Walter Hulliken.

A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Payne, 1,415 McCullough Street, for the members of the two families and the bridal party.

Kirkland—Fairchild.

Miss Edith E. Fairchild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fairchild, and William Reed Kirkland, son of Mrs. John L. Kirkland of Morris Heights, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in East Fifty-sixth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's.

The bride, gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace, was given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Constance Fairchild, was her maid of honor. Hugh N. Kirkland, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers included Howard McK. Kirkland, Thomas C. Haven, and Benjamin F. Fairchild.

A large reception followed the ceremony.

Hayhurst—Douglass.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 19.—Lieut. Cecil H. France-Hayhurst of Bostonk Hall, Cheshire, England, flag lieutenant to Vice Admiral Sir Archibald Douglass, K. C. B., of this station, and Miss Gertrude Isabel Douglass, daughter of Sir Archibald, were married at St. Mark's Church to-day.

The wedding was thoroughly a naval affair, a guard of honor from the fleet being drawn up outside the church, and the bride and bridegroom, at the conclusion of the ceremony, passing through an arch formed by crossed swords in the hands of officers of the fleet. The invited guests included Governor General of Canada and Lady Minto.

Paige—Yerkes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 19.—Miss Grace Stelle Yerkes, youngest daughter of Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church, was married this evening to Dr. H. Worthington Paige of New York.

The ceremony was performed by the bride's father at the home on West Seventh Street, with the Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss of this city assisting. The only attendant was Miss Bessie Flanders of this city, who acted as maid of honor.

Winsor—Reed.

The marriage of Harry Otis Winsor, Jr., and Miss Mary Elisabeth Reed took place last evening at the home of Mrs. Mary Reed in West Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Reed being the grandmother of the bride. Miss Lillian H. Reed and Miss Florence M. Reed, sisters of the bride, were her attendants, and her brother, Horatio M. Reed, was the best man. Winsor Watson and Albert M. Cryan were the ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer.

Buckley—McGrane.

Miss Laura McGrane, daughter of John J. McGrane, was married Wednesday evening to Dr. John F. Buckley at the home of the bride's parents, 405 Stuyvesant Place, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. O'Reilly, O. S. A., of Lawrence, Mass., a cousin of the bride. Dr. Buckley, the bridegroom, has been prominent in connection with the Harlem Regatta Association.

Lecture by City Chamberlain Gould.

"City Government in the Twentieth Century" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. E. R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, before the League for Political Education, 22 West Forty-fourth Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

After to-day the Horse Show will be on the wane. To-morrow there will be a number of parties arranged for the football match at Cambridge between Yale and Harvard. House parties will also be given by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. Richard Mortimer. In the afternoon there will be drag hunts at Meadow Brook and in Westchester.

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The first junior cotillion of the season will be held on Dec. 1 at Sherry's, and Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion. Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Francis V. Greene, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge will receive. The new patronesses are:

Mrs. J. H. Alexandre,	Mrs. John W. Auchincloss,
Mrs. Thomas Bleecker,	Mrs. Warren Delano,
Mrs. Wm. H. Emory,	Mrs. Geo. W. Parsons,
Miss Nora Godwin,	Mrs. James S. Haggin,
Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	Mrs. George H. Macy,
Mrs. Daniel Moran,	Mrs. Charles A. Peabody,
Mrs. Elisha E. Potter,	Mrs. Wm. E. Read, Jr.
Mrs. Geo. R. Sheldon,	

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Mrs. Warren Smith of Brooklyn will give a reception, followed by a dinner and dance, to introduce her daughter, Hazel Talmadge Smith, this afternoon and evening. Mrs. Emory Barnes Turner, Miss Pauline Wessel of Cincinnati, Miss Louise Vesin of Yonkers, Miss Gladys Frost of New York, and the Misses Marjorie Prentiss, Gertrude Beecher, Ruth Rider, Louise Carhart, Harriette Low, Louise Tousey, Edna Birdsall, May Pinkerton, Bessie Jordan, Elsie White Hopkins, Hedelind Beck, Edna Wilson, and Helen Judson will assist in receiving.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairchild Osburn are still at their country place at Garrison's-on-Hudson, where they will remain over Thanksgiving.

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Miss Annabell Van Nostrand, whose engagement to Webster Wagner Stetson was announced several months ago in this column, has recently returned from Europe and will spend the Winter at the Buckingham Hotel with her mother, Mrs. Gardiner Van Nostrand.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have returned to New York and will open their town house to-day. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb came to town in the beginning of the week.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin has cards out for Wednesdays in December. Miss McAfee, Mrs. James B. Haggin's grand-daughter, will receive with Mrs. Haggin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest will go abroad this Winter. They will be on the Riviera and in the South of France. Louis De Forest, their son, will go with them.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell has returned to New York and is at her residence, 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, for the Winter.

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Miss Julia Chester Wells has returned from Europe and has opened her town residence, 30 West Thirty-first Street, for the Winter.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Details of the Swift-Bates Wedding to Take Place Monday—Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The wedding party to attend Miss Elisa Morgan Bates and Mr. Frederick Rotch Swift of New York on Monday will include ten groomsmen in addition to the best man and matron of honor, as already announced. Mr. Swift with his brother, Mr. Rodman Swift, and the groomsmen will arrive on Sunday, making the trip from Philadelphia, where they will all meet, breakfast on the private car of Mr. Clark Thomson, son of the late Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The party will include in addition to Mr. Thomson and the Messrs. Swift, Mr. George Marvin, Mr. G. W. Farley, Mr. Malcolm Donald, Mr. J. F. Perkins, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Mr. Arthur Adams, and Mr. Peter Higgenson, all of Boston; Mr. Walter Cutting of Pittsfield, and Mr. Bolling of New York.

The marriage will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the music room of the Bates home, which will be decorated mainly in white chrysanthemums. Bishop Satterlee will officiate.

Mrs. Dunn McKee, the matron of honor and a bride of less than a year, has arrived from New Mexico for the occasion, and is now the guest of her parents. Miss Bates and her sister, who are two of the most popular as well as most accomplished young women ever presented to Washington society, are being very generally entertained. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover gave a dinner party in their honor this evening.

The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller, who arrived in New York several days ago after four months in Europe, returned to their Embassy on Connecticut Avenue to-day.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy and Baroness Busche entertained at dinner this evening at their home on Sixteenth Street.

Capt. Dudley de Chair, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy, is confined to his apartments at the Highlands by an attack of quinsy.

IN THE SHOPS.

Odd little purses in Eastern stuffs cost 25 and 35 cents each. The larger ones are square-cornered and a couple of inches long, and the others, which are prettier, are round and not much bigger than a quarter. Both have ball clasps.

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Queer Japanese dolls, which are small and sell at two for 15 cents, wear the Japanese costume, but have small black faces.

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Other dolls that are new are evidently intended for Japanese baby dolls, with little flat round faces quite different from the finely cut of features of the miniature Japanese men and women that are to be seen in Japanese figures.

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Japanese street scenes come in paper, odd little houses which are packed flat in a box, but can be set up and placed in any desired position. There are four different buildings in a set, all of them interesting, and the box costs 75 cents.

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A new game this season will please the children who are friends of "Alice in Wonderland." All of the dwellers in the Wonderland, with Alice herself, are to be found in it, and also quotations from the book.

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Among the prettiest of Japanese napkins at this season of the year are those with a decoration of holly in red berries combined with a little gilt. People are beginning to buy them even now, and they are used for wrapping Christmas gifts. They cost 40 cents a hundred.

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One of the necessities frequently in sending a gift is a proper receptacle if one is not provided at the shop where the gift was purchased. There are boxes of all kinds to be bought, and they cost but little. The jewelry box size, made of plain white pasteboard, of the same quality as the jewelry boxes, cost 15 cents a dozen, and from this they range up in price.

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More elaborate boxes, everything that an article of silver or jewelry would be placed in at a jeweler's, of velvet or leather, can also be purchased, the price according to the size and quality of the box.

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Small jewelry bags, made of olive chamois with three compartments and a snap clasp, will cost only 15 cents.

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Among the pretty things in crêpe paper, with a holly design upon white, are the small round doylies. These are also used as the covering of paper ice cups with pretty effect, the cup being set, when served, upon one of the doylies.

HENRY C. BOLTON DEAD

Chemist, Author, and Lecturer Passes Away at Washington.

Funeral to be Held This Evening at National Capital Church—Interment in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Henry Carrington Bolton, the celebrated chemist, author, and lecturer, died to-day at his home, 1,319 E Street, N. W., this city. For nearly thirty years he had been regarded as among the leading scientists of America, and his writings on various topics included a dozen books and more than 300 monographs.

The scientist's father, Dr. Jackson Bolton, was for twenty years an eminent physician of New York City, where Henry was born on Jan. 28, 1843. His grandfather, Curtis Bolton, whose ancestors traced their old English family back to the Conquest, located at Savannah in the eighteenth century, and moved to New York, where he became head of the firm of Bolton, Fox & Livingston, owners of the Havre Packet Line of steamships. The chemist's mother was Ann Hinman North, daughter of Dr. Elisha North of New London, Conn.

At the age of nineteen Henry was graduated from Columbia College, New York. He did not distinguish himself in his class, but exhibited such a fondness for chemistry that his father equipped a small laboratory for him. Having left Columbia in 1862, he studied abroad, first for a year in Paris, then at Heidelberg under Bunsen, and finally at Georgia Augusta University in Goettingen, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1866. All the time he was abroad he traveled extensively between academic sessions, exploring the Alps, and obtaining information that later was used in stories of travel concerning almost every part of Europe.

From 1872 to 1877 he was assistant in analytical chemistry and head of the laboratory of quantitative analysis in the Columbia University School of Mines, and in 1877 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. The mineralogical collection he gathered there is famous. Previous to going to Hartford, while connected with Columbia, he had acted as a professor at the infirmary of the Woman's Medical College of New York, and in 1885, while he was at Trinity, the President of the United States made him an Assay Commissioner.

When his mother died, in 1887, he returned to New York to live. The Trustees of Columbian University, Washington, made him Non-Resident Professor of the History of Chemistry in 1892, and in the next year he was married to Miss Henrietta Irving of New Brighton, S. I.

It was said of Dr. Bolton that he belonged to more learned societies than any living American. He was a Fellow and officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an ex-President of the Library Association of the District of Columbia, President of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1893, an incorporator of the American Folk-Lore Society in 1888, President of the Washington Chemical Society in 1900, and a member of the German Chemical Society of Berlin, Chemical Society of Paris, National Society of Natural and Mathematical Sciences of Cherbourg, American Society of Naturalists, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, American Meteorological Society, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Rochester Academy of Sciences, and Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of North Carolina.

In Hartford he founded the 'Ology Society and in New York the Lunar Club. His social clubs were the University in New York, and the Cosmos in Washington. His private library, though numbering less than 1,000 volumes, was considered unexcelled for its collection of books on the history of chemistry.

Dr. Bolton's writings dealt not only with science, including chemistry and mineralogy, but also with various literary matters, bibliography, and travel. He wrote more than 200 monographs on the history of chemistry alone. In the line of original investigations his most conspicuous successes had to do with inquiry into the action of organic acids on minerals.

The funeral will be held to-morrow evening in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, and the interment will be in Tarrytown, N. Y.

HENRY SETON MERRIMAN DEAD.

English Novelist Succumbs to Appendicitis—His Works Have Long Remained Popular.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Harry Seton Merriman, (Hugh Stowell Scott,) the novelist, is dead.

He had been suffering from appendicitis for a week.

Henry Seton Merriman was never a "popular novelist" in the sense of having written a book which made a sensational success, but his works have had far more "staying power," both in England and America, than those of many an author who has achieved sudden and striking fame. "Young Mistley," "The Slave of the Lamp," "With Edged Tools," "The Sowers," "In Kedar's Tents," and other of Merriman's romances are still largely in demand in the libraries and book shops, while novels which ran through many editions a few years ago are by now quite forgotten.

Invariably a careful worker, Merriman did not produce a great deal, but it may be doubted whether the workmanship of his novels has given them their vogue. Indeed, it has often been said that he is read in spite of his labored moralizings, his extremely prejudiced views, and his irritating didacticism. "In Kedar's Tents," for instance, is still a favorite book, not because of the author's moral reflections, but because the plot is a good one, the characters are strongly drawn, and the situations are dramatic.

Merriman's books have been so uniformly successful that it is difficult to say which of them has been the favorite with the public. Probably "Young Mistley" and "The Sowers" have had the largest sales in America. His last book, "Barlasch of the Guard," was published only a few weeks ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dexter A. Knowlton.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 19.—Dexter A. Knowlton of the banking firm of Knowlton Brothers died to-day of pericarditis. He was aged sixty years. He leaves a large estate.

Mr. Knowlton was a graduate of Williams College. He was a Trustee of Beloit College for twenty-five years, and at the time of his death was Treasurer of the institution. He was also a Director of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.

He had been a member of the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, and several times a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly and the State Synod.

His wife and six daughters survive him. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. President Eaton of Beloit College will be among the officiating ministers.

Saccardo, the Architect, Dead.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Pietro Saccardo, the architect who restored St. Mark's at Venice and who acquired considerable prominence as Supervisor of Monuments there, is dead.

At the time of the fall of the Campanile on June 14, 1902, Signor Saccardo received such a shock that his health had since steadily declined, and the destruction of the famous bell-tower may be said to have been the cause of his death.

Charles O. Morris.

Charles O. Morris, one of the founders, a quarter of a century ago, of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, died suddenly on Wednesday night at his home, 534 North Broad Street, in that city.

Mr. Morris, who was born in New York Dec. 20, 1832, was a member of the banking firm of White, Morris & Co. of Wall Street until he retired several years ago. After spending some years in travelling, he returned and settled in Elizabeth. Mr. Morris is survived by a son, Charles O. Morris, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

MARTIN LAWLESS, for the past eight years a Police Justice at Harrison, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that town, aged fifty-two years. He was a lifelong resident of Hudson County, and had served several terms as a member of the Common Council of Harrison. Two brothers and two sisters survive him.

FRANK FINLEY, fifty-seven years old, died on Wednesday evening at his residence, 537 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, from heart disease. For the past eighteen years he had been a special customs inspector at this port, and previous to that time was employed as an inspector in the Department of Public Works in this city.

HENRY LAWRENCE SLOSSON died on Saturday at Shadyside, Geneva, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old. He was for many years connected with the United States Navy, serving with distinction in the war between the States. He was acting Third Assistant Engineer in 1863, and at the close of the war ranked as Second Assistant Engineer. He became Assistant Engineer in 1874.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

KIRKLAND—FAIRCHILD.—At the home of the bride's parents, 40 East 59th St., New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Edith Elwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel William Fairchild, to William Reed Kirkland.

PEARL—LEWIN.—At Vienna Hall, New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903, by Rev. Falk Widaver, Estelle Costa Lewin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lewin, to Abraham Pearl.

STONE—CLARK.—At the Church of the Intercession, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1903, by the Rev. Chas. B. Carpenter, Mabel Virginia Clark to Chas. Francis Stone, Jr.

WINSOR—REED.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, 312 West 55th St., by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, assisted by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mary Elisabeth Reed to Harry Otis Winsor, Jr.

YOUNG—YOUNG.—At 419 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1903, by R. W. Owens, Sara Thompson Young to Thomas Hugh Shannon Young.

DIED.

BOLTON.—At his residence, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 19, Dr. Henry Carrington Bolton, Ph. D., in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, Friday, the 20th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y., on arrival of 9:45 A. M. train from Grand Central Station.

CARTER.—On Nov. 18, 1903, Charlotte Carter, aged 77 years, inmate of St. Luke's Home.

Funeral services from the residence of her sister, 563 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 2 P. M.

DERICKSON.—Entered into rest, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 18, 1903, Samuel Derickson, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 67 East 98th St., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

ELDREDGE.—At Groton, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 17, Hannah M., widow of the late Charles W. Eldredge of Hartford, in her 86th year.

JOHNSON.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 19, Mary S. Johnson, in her 83d year.

Funeral services on Friday at 4:30 P. M.

LONG.—On Monday, Nov. 16, 1903, at Middletown, N. Y., Henry Long, son of the late George and Sarah Long, aged 84 years.

Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on Wednesday, Nov. 18th, Charles Oakley Morris, in his 71st year.

Funeral from his late residence, 533 North Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 21st, at 11 o'clock.

PRESCOTT.—At Verbank, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1903, the Rev. Oliver S. Prescott, aged 79 years.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New Haven, Conn., Saturday morning, Nov. 21, at 11:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

RICKHOW.—Suddenly, at Guilford, N. Y., Nov. 17, Maria Christiana Rickhow, formerly of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Elmhurst, (Newtown,) on Saturday afternoon, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at St. James's churchyard.

SEGUIN.—At Svendborg, Denmark, Oct. 24, Maria C. Seguin of New York.

Funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 8th Av. and 127th St., on Friday, Nov. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SLOSSON.—Suddenly, at his home, Shadyside, Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1903, Henry Lawrence Slosson, late United States Navy, last remaining son of the late Barzillai and Margaret L. Slosson, aged 62 years.

TURNER.—Laura F., widow of the late Isaac F. Turner, at the residence of her daughter, Violet M. Turner, 104 West 113th St., New York, Nov. 19, 1903.

Funeral service at residence Friday evening at 8:30. Interment Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1903, Julia Howard, wife of Dr. Herbert F. Williams.

Funeral services from her late residence, 197 Oxford Av., Friday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

Savannah (Ga.) and Augusta (Ga.) papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

Is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley, or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call.

OFFICE, 30 E. 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

High-Class Granite Monuments.
Marble and Bronze Statuary. Designs estimates submitted. C. E. CANFIELD, 1,133 Broadway.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 19.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are not given on year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
ARM

STRIKE RIOTS IN CHICAGO

Teamsters at Company's Barns Refuse to Carry Non-Union Employes.

Mayor Harrison Continues Efforts to Settle Trouble Without Definite Result—Four Lines Open.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Continued efforts on the part of Mayor Harrison and the Aldermanic committee to bring a settlement without a definite result, a serious riot on the Wentworth Avenue line, a strike of all the teamsters in the employ of the company, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the teamsters' unions to take action on Mayor Harrison's refusal to withdraw the police from the car lines pending arbitration, and the opening of the Halstead Street line by the company, constituted the leading features of the day's developments in the Chicago city railroad strike.

After an all-day session of the Board of Directors of the company, at which the proposition submitted by the strikers to Mayor Harrison, stating terms on which they would settle, was considered, a counter proposition was prepared by the officials of the company and sent to the Mayor tonight. As soon as the document was received at the City Hall the Executive Committee of the strikers' union was sent for, but as only about half the members of the committee put in an appearance no action could be taken on the answer of the company until to-morrow morning.

Mayor Harrison said that some slight modifications had been made by the company's officials in their original answer to the demands of the men. What these modifications were the Mayor declined to state.

"All I can say," said he, "is that the company's answer is not an ultimatum. The proposition has been submitted to the officials of the union, and I expect some definite results to-morrow."

A serious riot occurred this evening at Thirty-eighth Street and Wentworth Avenue, which was quelled by the vigorous work of the police. They were compelled to charge the mob and use their clubs freely. The trouble commenced when a wrecking wagon manned by a non-union crew and guarded by six special policemen passed Thirty-seventh Street and Wentworth Avenue. A crowd quickly gathered and followed it. When Thirty-eighth Street was reached 200 men were around the wagon, which they were threatening to destroy and offering violence to the men.

Two cars carrying eighteen regular policemen came up. The crowd drew back and allowed the wagon to pass. Soon after the wagon and cars carrying the officers had left Thirty-eighth Street two cars came up from the opposite direction. As they were crossing Thirty-eighth Street the mob let fly a shower of stones, demolishing the car windows and causing four passengers on the first car to flee for their lives. The mob then swarmed upon the cars, and had begun to beat the train crews when the two cars with the policemen and the crew of the wrecking wagon came hurrying back.

The mob, which had greatly increased by this time, was in an ugly temper and refused to move. The police drew their revolvers and clubs and charged at once. The mob used stones while the police swung their clubs with vigor. There was a warm fight, which lasted about two minutes, and then the mob broke and fled in all directions. Several engaged in the rioting were arrested.

All the teamsters in the employ of the company struck to-day. In all sixty drivers quit work. The action of the joint council was taken, according to the official records, because Edward Dwyer, a member of the Teamsters' Union, refused to haul non-union electric workers in his wagon and was thereupon discharged. Dwyer is Secretary for the Street-Car Teamsters' Union.

This is said to mean that the company cannot get a pound of coal or supplies without employing non-union drivers. The company, anticipating the refusal of teamsters to haul supplies, is said to be planning to obtain foodstuffs by means of a steam railroad which runs close to the barns.

A meeting of the Executive Councils of all teamsters' unions was called this afternoon to take action upon the refusal by Mayor Harrison to accede to a demand by the Federation of Labor that the police be recalled from the car lines pending negotiations for arbitration.

The tie-up on the Halstead Street line of the City Railway Company was broken today by placing five cars in commission. This is the fourth line to be opened and operated in a limited way. This line is one of the main feeders for a large territory surrounding the Union Stock Yards. In spite of fear that violence would be encountered when the cars reached the stock yards, there was no trouble.

TROOPS FOR COLORADO MINES.

Federal Aid Refused, but Militia Will Guard the Telluride Properties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Roosevelt has received a dispatch from Gov. Peabody of Colorado, asking that Gen. Baldwin, commanding the Department of the Colorado, be instructed to supply such troops as may be necessary to preserve order in the Telluride mining district.

After a consultation between the President and Secretary of War Gov. Peabody was advised that it did not appear that the resources of the State to keep the peace had been exhausted, and therefore the request for troops was denied.

DENVER, Nov. 19.—Gov. James H. Peabody this evening stated that troops would be ordered to Telluride to-morrow to guard the mines and mills there, so that the operators may make an effort to resume.

TRINIDAD, Col., Nov. 19.—Father Berta, a Catholic priest, was attacked by a mob of 200 men and women late this afternoon at Segundo, a Colorado Fuel and Iron camp, and severely beaten and scratched before being rescued by officials of the United Mine Workers. Miners at Segundo and other camps declare that Father Berta has been working in the interest of the fuel companies.

Colorado Southern Election.

DENVER, Nov. 19.—The fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado and Southern Railroad was held here to-day. All the capital stock of the company was represented by proxy and Mr. Trumbull was the only stockholder present. The only change in the directorate was the election of Joseph T. Cotton, Jr., of New York, in place of J. Kennedy Tod. The new board will meet in New York City Dec. 10, and then some important matters will be brought up.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 19. — These charters were secured at Dover to-day: Security Trust Company of Wilmington, to conduct a general trust business; capital, $100,000. Security Register Company of Philadelphia, to issue identification cards to persons; capital, $50,000. Malleable Iron Company of Wilmington filed a certificate increasing its capital stock from $500,000 to $800,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:25 A. M.—146 Monroe Street; R. S. Peskin; damage, $1,000.

1:45 A. M.—58 Washington Street; Abdul Tanore; damage, $10,000.

8:40 A. M.—401½ East Sixty-third Street; Frank Mullenbruch; damage trifling.

9:55 A. M.—224 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Thomas Oates; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—349 West Fortieth Street; Annie Weisner; damage, $20.

1:35 P. M.—77 Bedford Street; Dr. Gomas; damage, $75.

2:40 P. M.—1,670 First Avenue; H. Delmuesta; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—53 Stanton Street; Israel Seraky; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—8d Ludlow Street; William Cavis; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—202 West Eighteenth Street; Sarah Smith; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—1,128 Lexington Avenue; C. Kaufman; damage, $900.

7:45 P. M.—158 Seventh Avenue; Carl Mallowes; damage, $300.

9:20 P. M.—175 Avenue C; Michael Tassino; damage, $5.

FAVORITES WIN AT WASHINGTON

Choices First Home in Five of the Six Races—Jocund Only Upset of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The cold spell continued to-day at Bennings, but the consistency with which horses have been running to form attracted one of the largest crowds of the week. Jocund, played heavily at 1 to 2 and 2 to 5, furnished the only upset of the day. Lord of the Valley, a candidate for the Grand Consolation Stakes, winning at the good price of 10 to 1. Favorites scored wins in the other five races. Track good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; Columbia course. Ort Wells, 105, (O'Neil,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Champlain, 106, (Hoar,) 50 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Saia, 109, (H. Callahan,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:27 3-5. Singing Girl and Orthodox also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lord of the Valley, 112, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Monster, 109, (Miles,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Grassello, 112, (Hicks,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Jocund, Momet, Ortskany, Rathoewn, and Silver Dream also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; a mile and forty yards. River Pirate, 116, (Bolger,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; April Shower, 112, (H. Callahan,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Wild Thyme, 113, (Hicks,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Lux Casta, Illyria, and Gaviota also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Golden Drop, 111, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Clear the Arena, 102, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Briarthorpe, 104, (H. Callahan,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Palm Broom, Colleen Bawn, Sweet Tone, Short Cake, Salmon, Woodshade, and General Stewart also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Trepan, 99, (E. Walsh,) 6 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; The Guardsman, 104, (H. Callahan,) 5 to 1 and 1 to 3, second; Arden, 112, (Blake,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Dark Planet, McWilliams, Hyland, Passbook, Meistersinger, Moderator, and Hot also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; a mile and a furlong. Carbuncle, 115, (Hicks,) 7 to 5, and 1 to 2, won; Tribes Hill, 106, (Pickering,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Mastersman, 114, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:59. Ambie Richardson, Arrahgowan, Circus, and H. L. Coleman also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1903; special weights; six and a half furlongs on the Columbia course. Mercurkanta, Sam Craig, and Henry Clay Rye, 115 pounds each; Mary Worth, Red Damsel, Paul Clifford, Valley Forge, and Brigadier, 112 each; Labor and Worry, 107 each; Unteelioh, Irish Witch, Our Nugget, Maid Love, Judith Campbell, Presentation, Pittacus, Hilarity, and Lady Wellbeck, 104 each; Mart Mullen and The Captain, 102 each, and Lady Taragon, Princelet, Squid, Margaret Kent, and Rockmart, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; selling; five furlongs on the old course. Conkling, Master Prim, Mohican, Arthur, Pompana, and Half Holiday, 112 pounds each; Silverfoot, Albertola, Miss Shylock, Mr. Pickwick, Cedar Rapids, Belle of Belle Meade, Cantaloupe, Zeltler, Soleo, Everstone, and Esher Leaf, 109 each, and My Alice and Ancestor, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling hurdle race; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. The Rival, John F. Owens, Lida Woodlands, Allsee, Abbot, Draughtsman, and Sonid, 149 pounds each, and Cryptogram, 143.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling allowances; apprentices or jockeys who have never ridden a winner to ride; one mile on the Columbia course. Scottie, Cornwall, and Demurrer, 106 pounds each; Mountain Rose, 105; Bar Le Duc, 101; Eminence II., Hoodwink, Lady Potentate, and Alpaca, 98 each, and Dramatist, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds non-winners of $1,000 in 1903; special weights; seven furlongs on the Columbia course. High Chancellor, Merry England, Toscan, Invincible, and Foxy Kane, 112 pounds each, and Gaviota, Sabot, Enne, Buttons, and Baikal, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages; special weights; one mile and seventy yards on the old course. Meteorite, 112 pounds; Nancy D. and John Nevin, 107 each; Berosa, Bartender, Pompana, San Remo, Yellow Hammer, Longspur, and Bronx, 90 each, and Cedar Rapids, Eclectic, and Miss Melton, 87 each.

FOR FAIRER YACHT RULE.

Yachting Authority Implies That No Cup Challenge Will Be Sent Under Present Rating.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Yachting World, urging a reformation of the rating rule for America's Cup races, declares there is no prospect of any further challenges unless the New York Yacht Club revises the conditions, with the view of giving the challenging yacht, which has to cross the ocean, a more even chance against the defender, which never leaves home waters. The Yachting World adds:

"One of our leading designers was approached since the last contest for his opinion whether another challenger would have a better chance of success than the last, and he replied emphatically that further racing under the present rule might be considered out of the question. It is clear, therefore, that if our American friends want more international sport of that kind with us they must come to some amendment of the rule as will place us on a better equality."

BROOKLYN YACHTSMEN MEET.

There was a good muster of yachtsmen at the open meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held last night at the Assembly, 308 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Besides members of the Marine and Field, New York Canoe, Bensonhurst, and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs, which compose the association, there were representatives from the Atlantic and other clubs.

The prizes won during last season were presented to the winners. They were all silver fruit bowls of artistic design. The winning yachts by points were the Bonito, the Adeline, the Spots, the Martha M., and the Esperance.

It was decided that steps are to be taken at once to reorganize the association on the lines of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, so there will be no clashing of racing dates in the future. Open and championship races will also be held. If the new measurement rules proposed by Measurer Henry J. Gielow of the Atlantic Yacht Club are adopted by that club the association will also adopt them, the Atlantic Yacht Club, it is understood, will join the association later on.

Princeton Gun Club Beat U. of P.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The University Gun Club team defeated the University of Pennsylvania team this afternoon in a fifty-bird match by the score of 228 to 215. The Princeton team was composed of Archer, (Captain;) Stutesman, Gaines, Pell, Pardoe, and Munn. Archer made the best score, killing 46 birds out of 50 at unknown angles; Stutesman, second, with 42.

Five men chosen from the squad will leave for Cambridge to-morrow to take part in the Intercollegiate gun shoot on Saturday, in consequence of the ordinance of the City of Boston forbidding the discharge of firearms out of doors within city limits, arrangements have been made to hold the shoot at Wellington, Mass.

Columbia's Hockey Practice.

Columbia's first important hockey practice on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink began last evening. A practice game was held in which a team of Varsity candidates had little difficulty in scoring almost at will. The more promising candidates at work were W. Duden McKee, Benedict, Von Bernuth, Hecker, Cook, Brady, Cornell, Bodem, Bates, Merrick, Van Beuren, Joly, Sage, Macbeth, Merritt, Wilcox, Williams, Benton, Simpson, Brennan, Wadleton, Duell, and Akin. With this material the prospects for a successful season are believed to be bright. Manager Updike announces that games have been arranged with the leading sevens of New York and Brooklyn, in addition to the regular matches with the other members of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, composed of Yale Harvard, Princeton, and Brown.

Wall Scaling for Regimental Teams.

Wall-scaling competitions will be among the most attractive features in the games of the Twenty-second Regiment in the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, next Monday night. Besides a team from the Connecticut Militia, that won the event in fast time last year, there will be teams from the Eighth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, and possibly one or two more special prizes will be given to the winning team. In the regular athletic events many men prominent in local contests have entered, including Myer Frinstein, W. S. Edwards, and P. J. Walsh, all of whom will be started at scratch in their respective events. The relay races will have several teams from local regiments.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Cornell Stirred Up Over Resignation of Assistant Coach.

No Clear Explanation of Purcell's Sudden Retirement—Yale Team, Badly Crippled, Off for Harvard Game.

President Durand of the Cornell Athletic Council last night gave out the following statement:

"The resignation of Henry Purcell, Jr., as coach of the Cornell football team has been received by the Athletic Council and accepted."

Further than this he would make no statement nor would he discuss the matter.

Mr. Purcell says his resignation read as follows: "In view of the fact that the football season is nearly ended and my work with the team is practically completed, and in order to look into a business proposition, I hereby tender my resignation as assistant coach of the Cornell football team." Further than this Mr. Purcell would not discuss the matter. He said he would leave Ithaca at once.

It is believed that a question of policy is involved. The student body is much wrought up over Purcell's resignation on the eve of the most important game of the year, but sentiment is largely in his favor.

The action in no way interferes with Coach Warner, who has been head coach. He will be retained till the end of the season and with Capt. Hunt will put the men on the field for the game with the University of Pennsylvania.

Coach Purcell's resignation has precipitated considerable discussion about the coaches for next year. Unanimous sentiment favors Glenn S. Warner, Cornell, '95, now coach of the Carlisle Indian team, and his brother, "Bill" Warner, Cornell, '02, the present coach, as his assistant.

Manager Williams of the Cornell Freshman football team has scheduled a game to-be played with the University of Pennsylvania freshmen on Percy Field to-morrow.

***

Football was over at Yale for the season when twenty-five of the 'Varsity squad left New Haven for Auburndale, Mass., yesterday in the midst of an ovation by the undergraduates. Bloomer was taken with the squad. He was on crutches, and will not play in the Harvard game. Miller was chosen for his place, with Basil Scott as first sub instead of Morton. Nearly all of the big Yale squad will get a chance to win their "Y's" against Harvard, as Yale will again send in a crippled team. Hogan is still in bad physical condition. Rockwell is worse in secret practice than shown that he has not yet recovered from the injury he received in the Princeton game, and Shevelin limps badly. As a second reserve list Capt. Rafferty will have Phipps, Preston, Twichell, Donohue, Hyatt, and Stillman.

When the Yale football team arrived at Auburndale it was stated that there would be no practice before the game, and that the men will devote to-day to securing a much needed rest.

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The thirteen Princeton men who played against Yale last Saturday left yesterday afternoon for Trenton, where they attended a theatre in the evening. They then took a late train for Cambridge, where they will see the Harvard-Yale game to-morrow. All expenses of the trip will be paid by the Princeton Athletic Association. This treat is an annual occurence, and last year twenty-one men enjoyed the privilege.

***

The chief feature of the practice of the Naval Academy football team at Annapolis yesterday was the strong defense presented by the 'Varsity. Heretofore the scrubs have been able to carry the ball almost as well as the 'Varsity, but yesterday the team held strong and the scrubs managed to make first down only about four times. The 'Varsity also showed improvement in offensive play, and scored two touchdowns, one of these, however, made on a fumble when Soule ran forty yards for a touch-down. The first score was made by hard line bucking interspersed with an occasional end run for a few yards.

***

With the completion of scrimmage work at the New York University yesterday the scrub team was disbanded for the season. The work yesterday was of a high order, and gave promise of a good showing tomorrow against Union. The 'Varsity had possession of the ball nearly all the time in order to perfect the interference on end runs. The 'Varsity backs formed quickly and ran hard. Tuthill and MacDowell were both able to get around the scrub ends for long runs. Several trick plays were tried and worked very successfully. A special effort was made on the part of Coach Van Vleck to develop a strong interference by directing nearly all the 'Varsity's plays around the scrub's ends. It is expected that this will be the chief mode of attack to be used in the game with Union.

The appearance of Marston, who played on the '00, '01, and '02 Varsity teams, added encouragement to the players. He was placed at left guard, and will be played in to-morrow's game. The team will probably line up in the same order as it did yesterday: Left end, Connell; left tackle, Reilly; left guard, Marsten; centre, Friedberg; right guard, Callahan; right tackle, Coe; right end, Lowry; quarter back, Cragin; left half back, MacDowell; right half back, Tuthill; full back, Roberts.

HORACE MANN, 6; IRVING, 0.

Schoolboys of Horace Mann School beat the eleven of Irving Institute at football on South Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 6 to 0.

Gaelic Football Championship.

Lovers of Gaelic football are looking forward to an exciting contest on Sunday at West New York Field, Weehawken, when the O'Connells and the Young Irelands will meet for the local championship. This will be the third meeting of these rival teams this season, each having a victory in the preceding games. The Young Irelands come from Worcester, Mass. Preceding this game there will be a Rugby football game between the West Ends of Paterson and the Olympics of Union Hill.

CENTURY ROAD CLUB AFFAIRS.

One of the best long-distance cycle road riders in this country, Charles A. Shoenart of this city, yesterday received the nomination for New York State Centurion. This is one of the most important officers among the nominations for State officials of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America. Mr. Shoenart has been Chairman of the Century Committee, and in this position has shown executive ability. It is generally believed that Mr. Shoenart will be unanimously elected. Fred Mommer, the present Secretary-Treasurer, has again received the nomination for the office which he fills.

The success and growth of the New York State Division under the administration of Henry Velt has been phenomenal, the organization being nearly 75 per cent. stronger than a year ago. Nominations for the National body have been announced: For President—P. A. Dyer of Brooklyn; Vice President—Dr. C. D. Peck of Sandusky, Ohio; Second Vice President—John M. Miller of Chicago, Ill. For National Secretary there are two aspirants, C. E. Nylander of New York and Gilbert C. Badeau of Brooklyn.

Entries for the fifty-mile handicap road race on Thanksgiving Day are still coming in, and the race, with twenty-five prizes, will be an interesting one. The start will be from Bedford Rest at 6:30 A. M. Arrangements for the third annual New Year's race from Bedford Rest to Coney Island and return have been completed. There will be twenty prizes, consisting of bicycles, watches, loving cups, &c. Information can be had from State Centurion Henry Velt, 114 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn; Charles A. Shoenart, 92 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, and Fred Mommer, 54 East Ninety-first Street, New York.

AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCHES.

Servatius Won by Narrow Margin at Metropolitan Academy—Seeley Won in Brooklyn.

In a billiard match at the 14-inch balkline game in which the competitors alternated in the lead, Louis A. Servatius defeated Lee S. Bennett last night in the tournament at the Metropolitan Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The final score was 200 points to 196.

Bennett's cue was remarkably skillful in working out the carroms, and he averaged 10 for the opening innings. He played the ivory balls close and fine, and obtained a lead of 34 points over Servatius. The latter played carefully and with such effective bits of safety work that he tied Bennett in the fifty-first inning at 177 points. Then Bennett came to the front again and was within four carroms of taking the match. The balls were perfect for a run, but the strain of the contest had proved too much for Bennett's nerves. He overdrew an easy shot, the cue ball missing the second object ball by a hair's breadth. With the balls in excellent position Servatius began his turn and finished the match with an unfinished run of 11.

William Gershel and A. D. Ferguson will meet to-night in the three-cushion carrom match. Ferguson has not lost a game in the tournament, and is closely followed by E. O. Presbrey, who has won 2 and lost 1. The summary:

Louis A. Servatius—0, 2, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 6, 10, 7, 1, 25, 0, 8, 6, 4, 11, 0, 10, 1, 1, 0, 3, 2, 8, 0, 3, 3, 0, 8, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 7, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 6, 11. Total, 200 points; average, 3 25-50; high runs, 25, 11, and 11.

Lee S. Bennett—15, 3, 0, 16, 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 1, 0, 1, 2, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 7, 9, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 4, 1, 12, 4, 0, 12, 5, 2, 1, 4, 0, 5, 1, 2, 8, 1, 0, 9, 6, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 8, 0, 1. Total, 196 points; average, 3 19-50; high runs, 16, 15 and 12.

Referee—Charles Wilder.

By a wide margin C. C. Seeley defeated M. V. Larkin last night in the continuation of the 14-inch balk line tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn. The final score was 200 points to 153. From the bank for the head Seeley held to the front position. He played brilliantly at close billiards, interspersing it with openable play, which proved sufficiently disconcerting to Larkin to cause him to miss on comparatively easy shots. Toward the close of the competition Larkin began to negotiate his points with accuracy and rapidity, but Seeley had obtained too long a lead, and finished without allowing his opponent to come within striking distance. The summary:

C. C. Seeley—0 5 0 15 0 6 8 8 0 7 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 7 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 1 10 18 9 0 5 0 6 2 7 0 17 2 0 10 0 1 0 0 0 2 2. Total, 200 points; average, 3 38-54; high runs, 17, 15, and 18.

M. V. Larkin—4 0 0 0 0 2 11 0 0 4 1 1 2 0 5 12 5 3 0 0 0 0 4 3 2 1 1 6 2 4 4 2 1 4 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 3 2 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 1 3. Total, 153 points; average, 3 1-54; high runs, 14, 12, and 11.

OLYMPIC POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

German and American Players Will Compete in Games at St. Louis Fair.

An Olympic equestrian polo championship will be decided in connection with the sports at the St. Louis Exposition next year. This was decided upon yesterday, after a conference between A. L. Shapleigh, Chairman of committee, St. Louis; James E. Sullivan, Chief of Physical Culture Department, and the Polo Association of America. The leading American clubs have consented to play in the Olympic series, and word has been received that it is the intention of the German Olympic Committee to send over a team from the Hamburg Polo Club to play in this series.

In order that the polo games may be intelligently handled, the following Olympic Polo Committee has been appointed: C. H. Walker, St. Louis, Chairman; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Irwin Z. Smith, St. Louis, and M. M. Kirkman, Chicago. To this committee will be added one or two players from New York City, and, with the assistance of A. L. Shapleigh, there is no question whatever but that one of the most interesting features of the Olympic Games will be this international polo tournament.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the American National tournament games bowled at Thum's White Elephant Alleys last night, the Roseville team won two games, rolling the top scores of the night's series. Fairly high and pretty even scoring marked the games in the Columbia series, and the Belvideres carried off the honors in the Harlem League by defeating the Morris and Friendship teams. Following are the principal scores made in the leading tournaments last night:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 156; Wilkomen, 142; Coulter, 126; McConnell, 156; Ritter, 156. Total, 738.

Buffalo Bowling Club—Guth, 192; Roth, 159; Appel, 168; Westrich, 143; Rosner, 163. Total, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Wragge, 161; Wilkomen, 149; Coulter, 152; McConnell, 168; Ritter, 162. Total, 782.

Roseville Bowling Club—Woods, 216; Thomson, 181; Olopate, 208; Van Ness, 180; Meyer, 142. Total, 927.

THIRD GAME.—Roseville Bowling Club—Woods, 202; Thomson, 162; Olopate, 190; Van Ness, 184; Meyer, 237. Total, 975.

Buffalo Bowling Club—Guth, 155; Roth, 176; Appel, 202; Westrich, 172; Rosner, 176. Total, 881.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 194; Arnheiker, 146; Kruse, 164; Cordes, 194; Huberth, 163. Total, 796.

Mutual No. 2 Bowling Club—Gawley, 151; Moore, 158; Vriedenbergh, 137; Tindale, 150; Feisser, 142. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—Germania Bowling Club—Leyser, 182; Arnheiker, 174; Kruse, 157; Rundquist, 126; Huberth, 186. Total, 854.

Prudential No. 2 Bowling Club—Crum, 189; Rodrigues, 200; Haun, 167; Young, 162; Bonn, 157. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.—Mutual No. 2 Bowling Club—Gawley, 194; Moore, 129; Vriedenbergh, 145; Tindale, 146; Feisser, 171. Total, 691.

Prudential No. 2 Bowling Club—Crum, 139; Rodrigues, 157; Haun, 161; Young, 161; Bonn, 160. Total, 787.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Church, 178; Brown, 151; Bauer, 163; Rose, 174; Haviland, 154. Total, 820.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Matteson, 200; Mohr, 191; Murphy, 135; Freund, 150; Rosschlau, 175. Total, 894.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Church, 179; Brown, 169; Bauer, 193; Rose, 172; Haviland, 163. Total, 886.

Aurania Bowling Club—Rankin, 190; Chard, 203; Schoettler, 134; Taylor, 202; Muller, 201. Total, 930.

THIRD GAME.—Aurania Bowling Club—Rankin, 240; Chard, 150; Schoettler, 166; Taylor, 209; Muller, 190. Total, 855.

Mohawk Bowling Club—Matteson, 186; Mohr, 163; Murphy, 191; Freund, 181; Rosschlau, 153. Total, 874.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Eichhdorf's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 175; J. Jarchow, 190; G. Jarchow, 143; Specks, 156; Brown, 172. Total, 829.

Morris Bowling Club—Hutchings, 148; Schwartz, 186; O'Neill, 169; Weber, 146; Macdonald, 192. Total, 841.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 197; J. Jarchow, 164; G. Jarchow, 188; Specks, 155; Brown, 190. Total, 844.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Tilley, 196; Wagner, 189; Dexter, 189; Ledwith, 181; Harries, 189. Total, 926.

THIRD GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Tilley, 190; Wagner, 143; Dexter, 183; Ledwith, 155; Harries, 169. Total, 842.

Morris Bowling Club—Hutchings, 157; Schwartz, 126; O'Neill, 154; Weber, 158; Macdonald, 143. Total, 738.

STOCK EXCHANGE TOURNAMENT.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—C. Head & Co. Bowling Club.—Hackett, 165; Campbell, 154; English, 137; Cain, 154; McGoldrick, 182. Total, 772.

J. H. Jacquelin & Co. Bowling Club—Macdonald, 132—Martin, 127; Somers, 134; Ahearn, 122; Cross, 149. Total, 664.

SECOND GAME.—J. H. Jacquelin & Co. Bowling Club—Macdonald, 187; Martin, 134; Somers, 127; Ahearn, 129; Cross, 146. Total, 650.

Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington Bowling Club—Baker, 137; Morrin, 145; Haggerty, 186; Grossner, 108; Miller, 138. Total, 659.

THIRD GAME.—C. Head & Co. Bowling Club—Hackett, 128; Campbell, 152; English, 101; Cain, 120; McGoldrick, 183. Total, 724.

Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington Bowling Club—Baker, 120; Morrin, 111; Haggerty, 107; Grossner, 125; Miller, 139. Total, 601.

Spalding's Bowling Guide Out.

This month's contribution to Spalding's Athletic Library is both useful and opportune, as it treats of bowling in many of the game's essential details. The Bowling Guide contains an epitome of the leading points of this more than ever popular indoor pastime, and to novices, particularly, the rules on scoring will furnish plenty of opportunity for study. To the more matured players, the other points of the game, as they are set forth and commented upon, will prove unusually interesting. In addition to the regular playing rules of the American Bowling Congress, there are many illustrations of prominent experts of the game from many points throughout the United States, and a succinct history of the game is not the least important of the many subjects which are treated of in this little volume.

Six-Day Cycle Racers Training.

George Leander, the Chicago cyclist, who with Floyd Krebs as his team mate won the International six-day bicycle championship race in Madison Square Garden last year, and who has been in training on the track at Charles River, Boston, for the past three weeks, has taken Nat Butler for a partner for the race this year, which begins in Madison Square Garden Dec. 7. Butler is conceded to be a much faster man than Krebs, and he has always been in the money in previous championships. This will make a most dangerous pair, although there are several other teams in the race who figure strongly.

Johnny Fisher, who a few years ago was one of the fastest sprinters in America, has entered the race with George Bowler of Chicago. They will make a dangerous pair. Not more than eighteen teams will be permitted to start in the race, and though all of the riders entered have not selected partners, they are training faithfully on the different tracks throughout the East.

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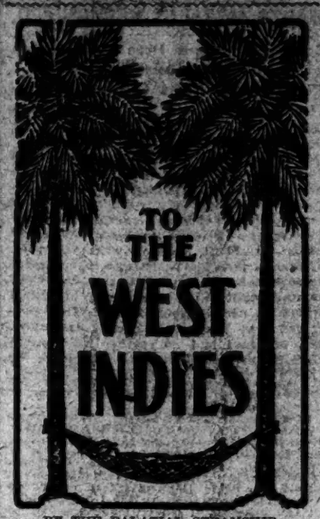

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decision on Goods Which Arrived the Day the Present Law Went Into Effect.

A case involving the duty on goods which arrived in this country on July 24, 1897, the date on which the present tariff law went into effect, was decided yesterday by Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers against the importers.

The goods, which were woolens and worsted cloths from England, arrived in New York on the Paris on the morning of July 24, 1897. They were consigned to J. E. Ellison & Sons of Philadelphia, and were immediately entered at the New York Custom House "for immediate shipment" to Philadelphia. On the same day the importers tendered payment of duty on them under the old tariff law to the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, but it was refused, as the goods had not arrived there. When they did come, four days later, duty was assessed on them under the present act. This action of the Collector was sustained by Judge Somerville.

A protest by William H. Bangs of New Haven against the assessment of a countervailing duty equal to 25 cents per cord of pulp wood, on wood pulp from Nova Scotia was sustained by Judge Somerville, as there is no export tax on pulp wood from Nova Scotia.

Other protests sustained were by Kwong Tai Cheung, Sang Chong, John W. Droy, and others, Adolph Wimpfheimer & Co. of New York, John H. Maris & Co., Philadelphia; the American Express Company, Boston, and the Henry Hall Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Protests overruled were by G. Amsinck & Co., Peck & Velsor, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., T. Behrend, M. Stackelberg & Co., and Guedalia & Co., New York; A. S. Demarest, Philadelphia; Karl Menking, St. Louis, and J. C. Pushee & Sons of Boston.

The classification on an importation of assorted fancy goods by H. Bayersdorfer & Co. of New York were sustained in some particulars and overruled in others.

AMENDED BANKRUPTCY RULES.

The Rules in Bankruptcy of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York have been amended as follows:

XXIII.—In all proceedings in bankruptcy where claim is made to property in the possession of the bankrupt, the property may be delivered to the claimant by order of the bankruptcy court, upon the claimant giving a bond, with sufficient sureties, to abide by all orders and decrees, interlocutory or final, of the court, and to pay the amount awarded by the final order or decree rendered in the court where the claim is made or in any appellate court. Before the property is delivered the claimant shall present to the court a bond in which he shall undertake and stipulate to abide by all orders of the court, interlocutory or final, and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by the bankruptcy court or by any appellate court, if the appeal intervene, with interest, and that a decree or judgment be entered summarily against them as provided in Rule XXIII.; and upon such decree or judgment being entered such summary process of execution shall be issued against the principal and sureties, in the district in which the claim is presented, to enforce the final order or decree so rendered, or upon appeal by the appellate court.

XXIV.—Unless the order, decision or final order or decree, made in proceedings for the claim or return of property in the possession of the bankrupt by the claimant to the property, shall not be reversed upon appeal duly perfected, such order or order therefor, and the decree shall not be fulfilled or satisfied in ten days after notice to the party or the attorney of the party against whom it shall be rendered, if shall be of course for the court to enter such decree that the sureties of such party cause the engagement of their stipulation and the condition of their bond to be performed, or show cause in four days why execution and process against them and against their lands, goods, and chattels, according to their stipulation; and if no cause be then shown, due service having been made on the party or the attorney of the party, a summary decree or judgment shall be rendered against them on their bond and execution issued thereon, which may be discharged on the performance of the decree or judgment and payment of all costs.

XXIV.—In all cases where a bond is taken for the delivery of property upon claim therefor being made, if either of the sureties shall become insolvent pending the proceeding, a new surety may be required by order of the court to be given upon motion and due proof thereof.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Big Offerings of Underwear and Cutlery Disposed Of.

There was an unusually large sale of hosiery, underwear, sweaters, shawls, gloves, Tam o' Shanters, and knit goods yesterday at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell on White Street. There were 1,000 sample cases on hand, all of which were sold and many buyers also ordered duplicates. Among the larger buyers were J. H. Dunham & Co., Charles Simon & Sons, H. Hamburger & Co., B. Steinfeld & Co., New York, and Charles Netcher, Chicago.

E. Bissell & Co., auctioneers, on Murray Street, closed yesterday a two days' sale of table and pocket cutlery and carvers. About 20,000 dozen knives and forks were sold, also 1,500 pair of sets of stag, rubber, and celluloid handled carvers, a large line of nickel-plated skates for men and women, 150 gross of steel bucksaws, and other articles in the hardware line. The sale was by order of several large manufacturers and importers. Among the larger buyers were F. J. Culverman of Boston, W. Naber of Philadelphia, Meyer Brothers of Paterson, N. J.; C. C. Stiff & Co. of Baltimore, W. Benert of Boston, E. Goldner & Co. of Philadelphia, S. Staufman & Son of St. Louis, and E. F. Base of Trenton, N. J.

E. Bissell & Co.'s next sale will be the week after next, and will include toys and crockery.

FAILURE IN MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Frederick C. Lum of New Haven has been appointed temporary receiver of the L. D. Brown & Son Company, manufacturers of silk thread and cloth.

The application for the receivership was made by ex-Gov. O. V. Coffin, as President of the concern; S. V. Coffin, son of the ex-Governor; Joseph B. Hubbard of Middletown, and Ralph D. Hibbard of Yonkers, N. Y., who say that they are the only members of the company, and that adequate funds for carrying on the business are lacking.

On Nov. 17 the Directors voted to apply for a receiver to wind up the company's affairs. Some time ago the company purchased the Natchaug Silk Mill at Willimantic, and moved the plant to this city. Bonds of the company to the amount of $100,000 are held by Middletown people.

The receiver's bond was fixed at $60,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. W. Alexander & Co. of Indianapolis have been appointed Indiana State agents of the Casualty Company of America.

D. E. Latimer has been appointed Ohio special agent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

The Federal Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey has been licensed to do business in Missouri.

The Eastern Fire Insurance Company of Atlantic City has been admitted to the State of Wisconsin.

William H. Atwill has been appointed Toledo agent of the Sun Insurance Office of London.

S. F. Nessel & Sons have been appointed Chicago agents of the Alliance Assurance Company of London.

Charles Tredick & Co. have been appointed Philadelphia agents of the Richmond Fire Insurance Corporation.

The Insurance Press says that "the reduction in rates on bonded whisky made by the Western Union is having at least one desired result in securing a much wider distribution of the business. The companies which formerly gobbled the principal lines are not so anxious for it now that they get it at half the old rate, and companies writing large lines find it difficult to secure reinsurance. In consequence, the companies which formerly had little chance of the business are getting about all they want."

FEATURES OF PIG-IRON TRADE.

Furnace Owner Tells of Results Following Low Prices of Product.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—In describing the exact state of the market, Joseph Wharton, owner of several large furnaces in the western part of the State, said: "Pig iron cannot be made in this part of the country for the price it brings in the open market, except by a few favored furnaces which have their own supplies of ore and fuel and are of recent construction. Those connected with the United States Steel Corporation, by reason of that association, can continue at work because that corporation takes their product.

"The United States Steel Corporation, I understand, is extending its trade abroad with good success, and this will probably give it a foreign market equivalent in quantity to what it loses at home by reason of diminished consumption here. Some of the Western furnaces, which appear to be depending upon an agreement to maintain $15 per ton at furnaces for Bessemer pig will probably be compelled to go out, for it is always doubtful whether such agreements will be adhered to.

"The Eastern furnaces are virtually in the same condition with the exception of those which belong to companies which consume their product, such as the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Cambria Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, and Maryland Steel Company.

"Coke has already fallen to half its boom price, ore has fallen considerably, and mine and furnace labor is bound to go down. Already in many mines and furnaces workers' wages have been lowered and further reductions seem inevitable, but it is hoped these further reductions will not be serious.

"One of the most important matters to be settled before a continuation of operations can be assured at most of the furnaces is a reduction in freight charges by railroads on coke, ores, and pig iron."

STREET RAILROAD FIGURES.

State Commission's Report on Travel on City Systems for Three Months of 1903 as Compared with 1902.

After an investigation as to the capacity of power houses operating the street railroad systems of New York City, the State Railroad Commission has issued a report, in which not only are the defects in electric supply discussed, but also the remarkable change in passenger traffic conditions within the last two years.

The Interurban Street Railway Company, which operates the surface lines in this borough and the Bronx, carried 104,996,366 passengers, not including transfers, during last June, July, and August, a decrease of 2,118,305 as compared with the figures of 1902. The transfers aggregated 42,444,964, an increase of 5,946,852, and the number of transfer points was increased in August from 315 to 331. The greatest number of passengers in any one day this year was 1,618,902 on July 1.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad in the same three months of this year carried 58,885,736 passengers, and there was an increase of nearly 3,000,000 in each month, the total increase being 8,058,532. On June 1 records were broken with 848,055 passengers.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's increase in passengers carried during June, July, and August was 6,500,536, and the increase in transfers given during the same period was 1,188,554. The number of transfer points was increased from 82 to 95.

The number of passengers carried in the three months on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad decreased from 11,249,950 in 1902 to 10,644,929 in 1903.

The New York and Queens County lines, operating throughout the Borough of Queens, showed a decrease of 156,814 in passengers for the three months.

In the Borough of the Bronx the Union Railway's figures increased from 5,274,741 to 5,609,530, and the number of transfer points was increased from 13 to 15, while the number of transfers dropped from 7,008,126 to 6,295,754.

The Staten Island statistics showed that the number of trolley and steam train patrons in the three months increased more than 100,000.

PROSPERITY OF HOLLAND.

Her Trade in Flourishing Condition and the National Finances Sound.

Sensational cable dispatches concerning the financial situation in Holland were discussed yesterday by a person who has a close acquaintance with the subject. The country, always adhering to the free trade policy, has a home population of about 5,000,000 with about 70,000,000 more in the East Indian colonies, trade with whom is the main source of income of the Hollanders. This has resulted in a large reserve fund, largely accumulated in the last five years, when conditions of this traffic have been good. Exports of merchandise from the United States to Holland rose from $31,000,000 in 1895 to $80,000,000, the high-water mark, in 1900 declining to $78,000,000 in the present year.

Holland has neither coal nor ore, but the tenacity of the people is such that they have undersold the English in cotton goods in Calcutta and Madras. Imports from Holland to the United States were $15,000,000 in 1895, in 1900 they were $15,800,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, they exceeded $22,700,000. Of total imports into the Netherlands the United States supplies 14½ per cent., while the exports to the United States amount to but 4 per cent. of the entire Dutch export trade. Americans have purchased Sumatra tobacco in Holland in increasing numbers until they have cleared the market of the choicest brands. Acquaintance resulting from this has led to heavy and growing investments by the Hollanders in American railroad securities.

Money remains easy at 4 per cent. in Holland, where recent figures showed 3 per cent. Netherland Government bonds are quoted at 95 against 90 for the 3 per cent. German Government bonds. Standard banks are liberal in extending credit to Dutch merchants and manufacturers, and this is a great factor in enabling the traders to hold their own with foreign countries with superior natural advantages for producing like goods. This is safe and profitable for the banks. Some newer institutions, it is admitted, in reaching out for new fields, undertook some speculative ventures, and are now paying the price of their inexperience.

MEXICO'S EXPORT TAX ON GOLD.

Southern Republic Seriously Considering Financial and Other Tariff Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 19.—Gen. Luis Torres, the retiring Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico, who has just returned to Hermosillo, Mexico, from a visit to the City of Mexico, where he held an important conference with President Diaz, says that the Mexican Government is seriously considering the problem of export tax upon gold.

"The Mexican Government," he continued, "is also very much concerned on the question of duties upon raw material brought from the United States into the free zone. While I cannot express my opinions as to what will be done, it may be that the present method of granting concessions will be abolished and something more satisfactory to the people substituted. It is certain that the industries of Northern Mexico will be given greater impetus if a new order of things in this connection is instituted without loss of time."

ATLANTIC COAST LINE REPORT.

The Purchase of a Majority of the Stock of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

The annual report of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was made public yesterday. The figures of earnings and expenses for the year ended June 30 last were published a fortnight ago. The report says that the increase at 10.23 per cent. for the year for conducting transportation was due principally to the rise in the price of fuel, increased wages of employes, and the large increase in tonnage handled.

The purchase of a majority of the stock of the Louisville and Nashville is referred to as follows:

The railways of the Atlantic Coast Line join those of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Chattahoochee Junction, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala. The two companies are the joint lessees of the Georgia Railroad; for two years they have interchanged business with each other on a large scale and have been operated as connecting lines and allies. Under the circumstances, it was deemed of first importance by the stockholders and Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company that such interchange of business should be permanently secured, and it was considered that this could be accomplished in no other way as completely as by the acquisition by this company of a majority of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock.

The stockholders of the company approved the purchase of 366,000 shares out of a total of 600,000 shares of the stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. These shares have been pledged as collateral for an issue of $30,000,000 of bonds made by this company, bearing date Nov. 1, 1902, payable Oct. 1, 1952, and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from Oct. 1, 1902. These bonds together with $5,000,000 in stock of this company and $10,000,000 in cash were paid as a consideration for 366,000 shares of Louisville and Nashville stock. Surplus profits of the company have since been applied to the cost of this stock, by which its book value has been reduced to $45,555,220.

Th report says that the entire bonded debt is $18,146 per mile of roadway owned, on which the fixed charges are $765 per mile.

The company has no floating debt and has no equipment trust obligations outstanding, except the amount of $136,666, which it becomes liable to pay by reason of consolidations with other companies, and which amount is being paid at the rate of $40,000 per year.

B. & O. Southwestern Re-elects Officers.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway held their annual election of Directors here to-day. The entire amount of stock, excepting four shares, was represented. The following Directors were re-elected: Edward R. Bacon, William H. Greene, Arthur Hale, Otto H. Kahn, L. F. Loree, James McCrea, H. Clay Pierce, and J. C. Schmidlapp. No one was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank W. Tracy of Springfield, Ill. The Directors met and re-elected all the present officers of the company.

Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette.

The Trustees of the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad land grant bonds give notice that sealed proposals for the sale of $420,000 of the bonds will be received by the Trustees on Dec. 2. This is the second offer of the Trustees to retire bonds during the past year, the previous amount required having been $500,000, and the average price at which the last lot was purchased being 78.

Big Four to Increase Wages Generally.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—As a result of conferences held in this city between trainmen and officers of the Big Four Railway, it is announced that a general increase in wages has been decided on. It is not stated when the increase will go into effect or what it will amount to.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The International Harvester Company has had plans prepared for the erection of office buildings and warehouses throughout the West. Work will begin immediately at Peoria, Ill.; Walkerton, N. D.; Hutchinson, Kan.; Concordia, Kan., and Ottawa, Canada.

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The National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers has elected the following officers: President—T. W. Biddell, Potter Hill, R. I.; Vice President—S. Walker, Uxbridge, Mass.; George W. Gerry, Maynard, and T. M. Parent, Franklin Falls, N. H.; Secretary—Walter Pickford, Leominster.

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The sawmill of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, has been put in operation, with a force of 125 men, and will run all Winter. The veneer plant will also be started again as soon as a full force of men can be secured, and the charcoal mill will soon be started. The wood-pulp mill has been in operation for several days.

***

It is reported in Buffalo that a gas and gasoline engine manufacturing company, with a paid-up capital of $2,500,000, is looking for a factory site in Buffalo or Cleveland, where 1,000 men will be employed.

***

Charles E. Meek, Secretary of the New York Credit Men's Association, and W. A. Prendergast, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association, start for Chicago to-day to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association, which will be held on Monday in the Auditorium Hotel.

***

E. C. Rolker, who for five years has been city salesman of E. C. Foerster & Son, in the silk department of William Iselin & Co., will on Dec. 1 begin business on his own account, with quarters on the main floor of Boesaneck, Broesel & Co., Greene and Broome Streets.

Brigantine Transportation Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Richard D. A. Parrott of Atlantic City has been appointed receiver for the Brigantine Transportation Company by Vice Chancellor Emery, on the application of Edward A. & William T. Day, counsel representing the Continental Trust Company of New York. The application is in conjunction with a similar suit started three days ago against the Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Company, and is the preliminary step to the foreclosure of a fifty-thousand-dollar first and twenty-five-thousand-dollar second mortgage bond issue. The company owns an electric trolley line traversing Brigantine Island, and connects with Atlantic City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

So much of special orders of Oct. 27 as relates to Major Robert R. Stevens, Quartermaster, and Capt. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, is revoked.

Capt. William Weigel, Quartermaster, having arrived at San Francisco, will proceed at once to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and assume charge of the construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. George W. Ruthers, Commissary, having arrived at San Francisco, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Chief Commissary, to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary.

Contract Surgeon Frederick A. Hodson, now at Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming, will proceed to his home in Denver, and upon arrival report for annulment of contract.

Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in Denver, Col. First Lieut. George M. Richardson, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. John McManus, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the general hospital at that post for treatment.

First Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report at the general hospital at that post for surgical treatment.

Navy.

The following officers are detailed from the Essex and ordered as indicated: Commander L. C. Palmer, Lieut. Commander D. W. Coffman, C. N. Hayward, and F. H. Brownson home and wait orders; Lieut. J. F. Hubbard to the Maine, Assigned—P. G. Screck 864
VENIERO, Augusto—J. Kaan 222
VINING, Frank E.—American Biercle Company 131
WINTERMUTE PRINTING COMPANY—H. Weber 197
WILSON, John, and Thomas—Peter Distributing Company 64
WANEK, Thomas—L. J. Bonifacs 140
WANEK, Thomas—P. H. Feeney and another 417
WHITSON, Fanny, as administratrix—the Mayor, &c., costs 80
WEIMER, Lorenz F. J.—McBride & Co.. 105
WEITZ, John S.—Robert Graves Company 117
WILLIAMS, Sidney J.—Emanuel and another 80

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Arrived—Oscosla at Key West, Nero at Panama, Annapolis at Cavite, Salem—Scorpion from New London for Tompkinsville, Dale from Newport for Norfolk, Potomac from Portsmouth, N. H., for New York; Buffalo from Kingston for Bahia Honda, and Newport from Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MANHATTAN FIXTURE COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Henry G. Gray receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Manhattan Fixture Company of 45 New Bowery, which are estimated at $2,000 in stock, and some outstanding accounts.

THE HARVARD TEXT BOOK CORPORATION.—Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has received two executions, aggregating $2,555, against the Harvard Text Book Corporation at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in favor of William A. Moll for $1,430 and the Foster Debevoise Company, $1,125, both for advertising. The company was incorporated on July 20 last, with a capital stock of $5,000; C. H. Prevost was President, and two of the officers, it is said, were formerly employes of John Mulholland, the money lender.

Out of Town.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa.—The Cedar Falls Hub Clothing Company was to-day placed in the hands of a receiver on the request of creditors in Chicago. Liabilities and assets are unknown as yet.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—T. S. B. Sotham, the Hereford breeder of Chillicothe, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court here. He places his liabilities at $122,318; assets, $100,000. The assets include a claim of $100,000 against E. B. Martindale of Indianapolis, who, on Oct. 29, brought an attachment suit against Mr. Sotham's Chillicothe property to protect a note for $10,000 held by him.

NEWARK.—Pillard Brothers of 647 Broad Street, Newark, dealers in children's clothing, have filed an assignment to Lathrop Anderson. The assets are placed at $20,106.97 and the liabilities at $17,538.17. There is only $25 cash on hand. The balance of the assets compose the stock, book accounts, and lease on the premises occupied by the firm. The Mercantile Storage Warehouse Company of New York is the principal creditor, its claim amounting to $4,306.94. The Union Square Bank of New York is also a creditor.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Fallkill Knitting Company, manufacturers of underwear at Poughkeepsie, show liabilities to the amount of $38,219, of which $20,014 are secured, and nominal assets to the amount of $19,888, consisting of stock $8,888, pledged to the Commercial Finance Company of Poughkeepsie for advances, and machinery $11,000, covered by chattel mortgages. Among the creditors are the Commercial Finance Company, $11,914, secured; Shenandoa Cotton Company of Utica, $9,000, secured, and $1,822 unsecured; Poughkeepsie Trust Company, $3,000; First National Bank of Red Hook, N. Y., $2,225, and Harding, Whitman & Co. of Boston, $1,684.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

IRVING AND ALFRED SANDERS.—Irving Sanders, residing at 114 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Alfred Sanders, residing at 106 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $14,459 and assets of $10 each, consisting of one share of stock of the National Thermometer Company, of which they are Directors. The debts were contracted as partners in the California Trading Company, dealers in groceries and liquors, formerly on Columbus Avenue, which was dissolved on Jan. 61, 1900. Among the creditors are Leopold Sanders, $2,000; Margaretta Card, $2,094, and Austin Nichols & Co., $2,075.

Edward Weidenfeld in Bankruptcy.

Edward Weidenfeld, broker, of 41 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,068, contracted principally in 1903, and no assets. He has been known on Wall Street for the past twenty years, and for some time past has been selling industrials. The Sheriff received an execution against him a few days ago for $909, in favor of the Rectory School Company of New Milford, Conn., for tuition and board for his son. He has a large number of creditors. He owes for borrowed money, $3,975; rent, $1,414; groceries and provisions, $535; office supplies, stationery, &c., $463; china and glassware, $309; clothing, $115; furniture, $245; pictures, $50; milk, $72; coal, $22; ice, $31; plumber, $15; telephone, $133; papers, $8; bicycle, $60; livery, $68; dentistry, $75; advertising, $215; tobacco, $35, and pew rent, $10.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARONS, Henry S.—M. D. Steuer and another $112
ADAMS, Nellie C.—W. J. Branson 85
BUTLER, Thomas A.—M. H. France 163
BERGER, Isaac—J. H. Semel and another 193
BELMONT, August, and Walter Luttgen—W. D. Leonard and another, costs 70
BIEN, Franklin, Michael Coleman, and Philip A. Smyth—City of New York, costs 15
BROWN, Charles O.—Associated Merchants of New York 43
BAL, Jacob—West End Dry Dock Company 33
BABCOCK, William E., and John S. Given—A. M. A. Richardson, costs 108
COLLINS, Thomas J.—M. Bruce 71
COLE, Edward A.—W. A. Hudson 100
CLARK, William H.—S. Richard 2,141
COHEN, Anton—P. Gordon 61
CREAMER, Joseph—M. Clausen 23
DREYFOUS, Caroline, and Harry J. Lesser—Herman Lehman and another 280
DOYLE, Duphie H.—S. J. Holmes 516
FAUST, Charles E.—M. Goldberg 38
FLUCKIGER, Louis A.—Ennis 662
FANCIULLI, Francisco—W. Pettibone 60
FANNING, James—E. B. Karth 37
GILBERT, Wayland—S. N. Severance and another 237
GOLD, Jay—H. Kupper 153
GIDNEY, Eugene—W. J. Sloane 747
GIMBERNAT, Jules R.—Redfern, Limited 240
HARVARD TEXT BOOK CORPORATION—W. A. Moll 1,430
HARVARD TEXT BOOK CORPORATION—Foster Debevoise Company 1,126
HOROWITZ, Philip, Abraham Rosen, and Morris Levy—E. R. Poerschke 7,128
HICKS, Robert J.—W. T. Rainey 67
JUNGMAN, Abraham, Fanny E. Cohen, and Annie Kosinski—H. A. Sperry 1,534
JUNGMAN, Abraham, Fanny E. Cohen, and Anni Kosinski—Hilton & Dodge Lumber Company 1,041
KELLERBORN, Robert—F. Wildrick 329
KELLY, James R. F. and William D. Kelley—City of New York, costs 188
KLUGER, Jacob L.—Singer 367
KLINKOWSTEIN, Alexander—I. H. Lubin 630
KILPATRICK, Samuel—N. Becker 24
LOGAN, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 110
LANE, Kate—A. H. Stevens, costs 88
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Jacobs 162
MARCH, John—W. S. Leith 280
MURPHY, Margaret E.—Board of Education, costs 96
MITCHELL, Peter—McBride & Co. 519
MOLLAS, Katherine J. H. Cann, costs. 70
METZLER, Robert J., V. V. Kellogg, &c. 225
MAYARD, Mary—Simpson-Crawford Company 30
MAYER, Eugene—M. L. Straus 44
McSORLEY, James—G. A. Healey 427
MORGAN, Robert H.—J. Wanamaker and another 2,484
MULLER, Edward M.—J. M. Spane and another 724
MOORE, William L.—E. Hayes 2,074
NEWMAN, Walter G.—C. Reilly, by guardian 173
O'NEIL, Thomas—M. H. White and another 193
O'CONNELL, Patrick F.—G. W. Martin and another 90
PARKE, William H.—William Allen & Co. 142
PRATT, Ernest L.—M. Romeo 64
POKIAS, Morris and Samuel—J. Gold 122
RUDAL, Charles F.—E. E. Hopkins 264
RICHARDS, Joseph C.—Sabin Co. 228
REUTER, Julius H.—W. J. O'Brien, as Sheriff 42
STEMMLER, Theodore ..... and Bertha Louise, executors, &c., of Mary &c., costs
STEVENS, John F.—W. S. Leonard and another, costs 64
SCHIFER, William H.—W. Diehl 67
SUNKEN, John D. and Otto C. H. Wehmeier—F. E. Nichols and another 173
SMITH, Henry A.—F. C. McLain 1,111
WEST-BOYLSTON MANUFACTURING Company—M. Hegler and another 5,177
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Ross 1,194
THE REALTY COMPANY OF NEW York—Henry Bosch Company 208
TOWN OF GREENBURGH—Albany City Savings Institution 4,784
TOWN OF GREENBURGH—S. J. Stoddard 945
THE AMERICAN NICKEL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY—F. Van Lee 831
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—E. M. Hackett 466
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—W. S. Leith 294
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Cowen and another 160
BERKELEY SCHOOL and John S. White 422
VOEPEL, Daniel, and William Werk-

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. R. Wood, George W. Boyd, George P. Roberts, Philadelphia; George W. Stevens, Richmond.

HOLLAND—Robert W. Graaf, London; Dr. A. R. Van Linge, Holland.

IMPERIAL—Dr. J. H. McKay, Truro, N. S.; R. Baim, Scotland; Ira Vogt, Scotland; D. C. Robirson, Elmira; Joseph McCreary, Toledo.

GRAND—Capt. D. W. Hand, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Ellis, Boston; Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge; Lieut. Gov. Henry Roberts, Connecticut.

ENDICOTT—Baroness de Fontenillat, France.

WESTMINSTER—P. von Nostitz, Guatemala; Lieut. W. R. Vance, United States Army.

ST. DENIS—C. H. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

MURRAY HILL—William D. Ames, Worcester; Frank White, Albany; F. D. Kilburne, Albany; Gen. John C. Black, United States Army, retired; Count Alexander, France; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; F. H. Nicol, Australia.

VICTORIA—Ex-Mayor C. F. Chapin, Rochester.

HOFFMAN—E. Blount Greene, London.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.

ASTOR—R. Veight, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; Mr. Day, silks and dress goods; 458 Broadway.

Filene, William, & Sons, Auburn, N. Y.; J. Abrams, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Boggs-Buhl Department Stores Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Moorehouse, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. P. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 541 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss A. S. Gates, laces; 45 Leonard Street; Miss A. Navarre.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Eilbracht, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Maclinnes, J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Kaufmann, cloaks; W. F. Block, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; G. W. Clarke, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reeves-Lyon Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. Mould, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Payne, Deaver & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. L. Deaver, furnishing goods; 86 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Davenport Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. B. Davenport, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandau, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; J. P. Rule, notions and white goods; 57 White Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces; Miss H. F. King, fancy goods; Hotel Navarre.

Gemmill, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods; Broadway and 10th Street; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The great high barometer area and cold wave that have been extending eastward from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast during the last three days are giving way rapidly on its Western borders under the influence of a storm from the Northern Pacific Coast.

The crest of the cold wave crossed the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts Thursday, with the lowest temperatures ever recorded for the second decade of November at Mobile and New Orleans, where the minimum readings were 26 degrees and 30 degrees, respectively.

At Jacksonville, Fla., the minimum temperature to-day was 36 degrees, with indications of lower readings Friday morning generally over the Florida peninsula. Advices of a marked fall in temperature with brisk northerly winds on the north coast of Western Cuba to-night and Friday were telegraphed to Havana this morning.

Fair weather prevailed over the eastern half of the United States to-day and a cloud area, without precipitation, covered the greater part of the territory lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. On the Pacific Slope rain was general, and snow was reported in the northwestern mountain districts.

During Friday fair weather will prevail, with slowly rising temperature from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in New York and New England, where snow, with falling temperature, is indicated. Cloudy weather will prevail generally between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and there are indications of a storm development in the Southwest that will probably be attended by rain from Kansas to the West Gulf Coast. Rain will continue on the Pacific slope, and the rain area is likely to extend eastward over the north Rocky Mountain districts by Saturday; rain will probably fall in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and then southward to the Gulf Coast.

During Friday the winds on the New England Coast will be fresh west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh west and northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeast; on the East Gulf Coast fresh east; on the West Gulf Coast fresh, shifting to south; on the lower lakes fresh and on the upper lakes light and variable, shifting to fresh east.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Fair Friday, colder in central and northern portions. Saturday, fair; fresh west winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday; fresh west winds.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday; light to fresh variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Friday; warmer, with rain or snow, Saturday; light winds, shifting to fresh east.

North and South Carolina—Fair Friday; partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; fresh north winds.

West Virginia—Fair Friday and warmer in west portion. Saturday, warmer, with increasing cloudiness.

North and South Dakota—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; rain or snow Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday, with snow in eastern portion. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer Saturday; fresh west winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light to fresh variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	42	28	37
6 A. M.	40	27	32
9 A. M.	40	26	35
12 M.	52	35	37
3 P. M.	56	35	39
6 P. M.	55	32	37
9 P. M.	53	30	34
12 P. M.	49	30	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 726 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1902	42
Corresponding date for last 26 years	41

The thermometer registered 27 degrees at 8 A. M. and 31 degrees at 9 P. M. yesterday, the ma

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Call money firmer, 5½@6 per cent.

It is a congenial task to record that stock market prices have advanced for now four consecutive days. It would be pleasant to add that it reflected some change in the conditions which have depressed prices, but that is impossible. Prices have fallen more than anything else upon forecast of reaction as indicated by the iron and steel trade. Except for this consideration it would have been impossible to depress Steel Trust securities to the range they have recently covered, despite conditions which have affected them specifically. Reference is made to the conversion plan, which was ended yesterday with immediate effect upon the prices of the securities concerned. Steel preferred led the stock list in both strength and activity, and the 5 per cents closed at 70 after sales of $1,863,000. This is the natural result of there being no longer any reason to acquire the preferred cheaply for purposes of conversion, nor to sell the 5 per cents and thus depress them also. Any further operations of this sort will be for the profit of the corporation rather than of individuals. This is as it should be, but it leaves the situation unaltered respecting all the original defects of the plan of conversion upon the merits, and it adds nothing to the earning power of the trust. The reduction in freight rates upon iron products for export (except rails) is an economy worth reckoning, but it is allowed upon the argument that the home trade is so poor that foreign trade must be stimulated. That the plea is genuine appears from yesterday's further announcements of lower prices upon pig, pipes, plates, sheets, and probably other descriptions of iron and steel products. That the foreign trade should be stimulated by any device whatever to one million tons is an extreme prospect for the near future, and is poor compensation for the larger decrease in the domestic trade. The resultant of these considerations is that Steel Trust securities may well enough be traded in at a higher range, but the merits of the intrinsic reasons which have reduced quotations for Steel are not altered, nor susceptible of alteration by anything which can be inferred even from a longer continued advance to a greater total improvement than is now recorded.

The rest of the list calls for similar comment. Those who think that Pennsylvania, for instance, has fallen because the bears have sold it down will be encouraged naturally by cessation of bear pressure, and a consequent improvement. Certainly there is no discouragement in finding the stock selling day after day above the price at which the big bears have been telling the little bears it was safe to sell it short, leaving the little bears to themselves for comfort after their shorts have not been recoverable with profit. Doubtless this does lift the range at which Pennsylvania is likely to be dealt in, but it leaves unanswered all the criticisms regarding excessive stock issues and extravagant improvements. Even those convinced of the wisdom of them must look to the distant future for their vindication, and there is an intervening period within which it is any man's prediction that Pennsylvania has not yet reached its last low.

Perhaps there is no greater factor of improvement in the general situation than the working of the money market. Improvement is but natural when it is remembered that we have drawn from Europe almost as much gold as we have sent cash to New Orleans, and that we are still in command of the foreign exchange situation, with domestic exchange daily more favorable to New York. Not only is New York exchange at par at Chicago; it is so at Baltimore and St. Louis, and at a premium at Pittsburg. The barometer is almost "set fair" at those storm centres already. It is thus matter of indifference whether or not we import more gold, while it is a demonstration that we can take it if we need it. If in deference to our good friends we elect to accumulate foreign credits, the argument is not less to our favor than would be taking gold, for we need nothing less. Another factor of generally good effect is the persistence of good railway traffics. There were eleven increases reported yesterday, including $60,036 for Southern for the second week of November, and four decreases, Colorado and Southern's being for specific and temporary reasons, the local labor troubles.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	General Electric	6
Am. C. & F.	½	Rock Valley	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Rock Valley pf.	½
Am. D. Tel.	2	Illinois Central	½
Am. Express	1½	K. C. F. S. & M.	½
Am. Ice & L. pf.	3	L. E. & W.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Locomotive	1½	Minn. & St. L.	4
Am. Smelting	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. Biscuit	2½
Can. Pacific	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Nor. & West.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Colo. Fuel & I.	3½	Reading	1
Col. Southern	½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Rep. Steel	2
Con. Tob. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	½	Rock Island	½
Den. & R. G.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. L. S. W.	½
Det. Un. Ry.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Southern Ry. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Texas Cent.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Tol., St. L. & W.	½	Wabash pf.	1½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½	Westinghouse	1
Twin City	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Union Pacific	½	Wis. Central	1½
U. S. Realty pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
U. S. Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. St. Fds. pf.	½	New Cent. Coal	2
Anaconda Copper	2	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	½
Int. Power	2½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	St. L. & W. 2d inc.	1½
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	3	Seaboard A. L. 6s	1½
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	2½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	2
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	Tol. Peo. & W. 4s	1½
Green Bay Sch. B	1	U. S. Steel 5s	2½
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	3	Va. Mid. gen.	1½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼	Wabash deb. B	1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 19	561,671
To date this year	142,115,903
Corresponding date last year	167,982,047

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 19	$4,231,500
To date this year	$602,633,550
Corresponding date last year	$816,439,850

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

A. Booth & Co. common stock.
American Cereal Co. common stock.
American Steel Foundries preferred stock.
Butterick Co.
Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
North American Co.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.
Quaker Oats Co. preferred stock.
Standard Oil Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. common stock.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Co. on common and preferred stocks.
Pittsburg Brewing Co. on common and preferred stocks.
Vulcan Detinning Co. on preferred stock.

SPECIAL MEETING.

National Bank of Commerce.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Market Still Professional.—The better feeling manifested in Wednesday's market was still more evidently displayed yesterday, and from the opening the market presented an appearance so different from that which it has been showing of late that there was perhaps some ground for the belief expressed in some quarters that the reign of the bear was over. More importance, however, could be attached to yesterday's strength were there any evidence that the market was no longer an entirely professional one, and was being shaped by the public rather than by the professional traders. Such evidence, however, was lacking, for it was still the general opinion that commission business was very small and that the traders and such pools as recently have become active were yesterday, as heretofore, the chief factors in the market.

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Chief Influence.—Unquestionably the chief market influence was the announcement made during the day that the Steel Syndicate was to be dissolved and the conversion of preferred stock into bonds to cease. It was not until after the close that official confirmation of the report was had, but the previous statements were so definite that they were accepted as true, and had their influence in determining the course of the market. Furthermore, the large buying of Steel preferred by houses credited with executing orders for J. P. Morgan & Co., which was a feature of the opening, started the market upon its upward course, and the impetus which it thus received proved sufficient to offset the profit taking sales which were made by traders on the advance.

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Conversion Abandonment Discussed.—The effect of the cessation of the conversion of Steel preferred into bonds was much discussed during the day, and naturally views on the subject differed more or less. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that while the bonds would certainly profit by the termination of syndicate selling, the stopping of further conversion would naturally remove considerable buying of the preferred stock, which it was said had heretofore helped to support that issue. But in yesterday's market not only were the bonds strong, selling up more than 2 points to 70, closing at the highest price of the day, but the preferred stock as well showed much strength, selling as high as 53 and showing a net gain of 1¼ points for the day. That the absence of further buying of the preferred stock for conversion into bonds should help both the bonds and the stock was explained by the supposition that as buyers of the preferred stock the Steel Syndicate had endeavored to buy it as low as possible and that the effort to put the stock down in order to buy it cheaply had more than offset such support as had been indirectly given by the buying in for conversion purposes.

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More Active as Well as Stronger.—Such advances as have recently occurred in the market have practically without exception been accompanied by considerable reduction in the amount of the transactions, a fact which has been pointed to as one of the unfavorable signs. Yesterday this was not true. The total for the day was 561,671 shares, an increase of about 120,000 shares over Wednesday's total, while at the same time prices were all higher. Those who were disquieted by the previous conditions ought logically to take considerable satisfaction in yesterday's demonstration that the market can show an increase in activity without at the same time showing further losses.

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General Electric was the conspicuously strong issue among the less active stocks, selling as high as 157 and showing a net gain of 6 points. The advance in the stock was accompanied by statements that the earnings of the company at present are very large and that there might be some extra distribution to the stockholders in the near future. There is authority for the statement that the earnings of the company are good, but the report that anything in the way of an extra dividend is forthcoming is said in quarters that ought to be well informed to be without foundation.

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Foreign Buying.—London's transactions were still almost entirely confined to the buying side, but they did not assume significant proportions. The purchases for foreign account probably did not exceed 10,000 shares, which, although somewhat larger than the previous day's total, is really a small amount. London bought principally Atchison and United States Steel.

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Short Interest.—Much has been said of late of the short interest which is believed to have been developed in the market during the recent decline. Some say that this short interest is extremely heavy, but others maintain that it is very much exaggerated. Those who take the former view were yesterday suggesting the possibility of a "bear panic," the prediction being predicated on the strength which the market showed yesterday and on the belief that, after having for a long time refrained from doing so, some of the large interests were organizing a determined movement against the short interest in the market. On the other hand, many houses are reporting that the demand for stocks is very much less than it is made out to be, showing that the bears have been taking in the stocks which they put out, the decline from day to day making this a very easy matter.

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Sterling exchange rates advanced somewhat sharply during the day, and at the same time there was an advance in the price of gold in London, both these conditions making further gold engagements at the moment difficult. Some exchange experts stated, however, that the advance in exchange was not altogether natural, but was in part due to manipulation, a fact that would suggest an early reaction.

TWO NATIONAL BANKS CLOSE.

One at Elkhart, Ind., and the Other in the Texas Town of Henrietta.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 19.—The Indiana National Bank did not open for business this morning. C. H. Bosworth, National Bank Examiner, has been directed to take charge of the institution.

The Indiana National Bank did more business than any other bank in the city. At a meeting last night it was decided to go into liquidation. The notice was posted this morning, and greatly surprised the public, although only a small group of men and women surrounded the bank entrance today.

President Justus L. Brodrick says that the depositors will be fully protected. He ascribes the closing to the steady run of several weeks due to rumors set afloat by persons unfriendly to the institution and to the bank's inability to obtain help. He said that there had been no bad loans, and that all of the funds outstanding had been loaned for legitimate manufacturing enterprises in Elkhart.

The bank was known as the "Factory" bank because of its dealings with local manufacturing interests. President Brodrick said he was unable to approximate the deposits or the number of depositors. The bank began business in January, 1893.

The following is the condition of the bank as shown by the bank's report for Sept. 9, 1903:

Resources—Loans and discounts, $434,402; United States bonds, $25,000; stocks, securities, claims, &c., $41,046; real estate, $24,747; due from banks and bankers, $21,382; cash and cash items, $80,895. Total, $827,514.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $100,000; surplus and undivided profits, $20,146; circulation, $25,000; deposits, $624,400; notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable, $57,967. Total, $827,514.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Farmers' National Bank of Henrietta, Texas, has been closed by direction of the Controller of the Currency. Miller Weir, National Bank Examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver.

The following is the condition of the bank as shown by the report of Sept. 9, 1903:

Resources—Loans and discounts, $172,145; United States bonds, $12,500; stocks, securities, &c., $2,704; real estate, $18,244; cash and cash items, $34,149. Total, $239,742.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $26,022; circulation, $12,500; due to banks and bankers, $14,057; deposits, $106,191; notes and bills rediscounted, $33,978. Total, 239,742.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Greenville (Penn.) dispatches state that the local plant of the Shelby Steel Tube Company has resumed operations in all departments, after a two months' shutdown.

According to Shamokin (Penn.) dispatches, Hickory Ridge, Swamp, and Richards Collieries, formerly owned by the Union Coal Company, have resumed operations under the control of the Susquehanna Coal Company, after an idleness of two and a half months.

Suncook (N. H.) advices state that the cotton mills of that district, employing 1,500 operatives, are the first in Northern New England to reduce wages 10 per cent. to accord with the Fall River scale.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, week ended Nov. 14, it is stated, were 782,165 tons, making the total for the year to date 36,320,780 tons, against 33,400,072 tons last year.

Lexington Trust Plan Abandoned.

The subscribers to the proposed Lexington Trust Company have received checks representing the amount of their subscriptions, and have been notified that the plan to organize the Trust Company has been abandoned. The capital of the Trust Company was to have been $500,000, and all of this amount had been paid in some months ago. L. G. Bloomingdale was prominent in the formation of the company, and was to have been its President.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—The money market presents no new feature. Business continues quiet, and rates are not materially altered.

Call loans were 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on collateral were 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper were 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans were 5 per cent.; New York funds were 10@15 cents discount and par.

Clearings amounted to $22,487,506, and balances, $1,893,534. The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady.

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.84⅞	
Sterling	4.84⅛	
Commercial		4.80½
Francs		4.79¼
Reichsmarks	5.18⅛	5.21⅛
Guilders	.95⅝	.94⅝
	40⅞	40

Copper Range was more active than it has been during the past few days, but the price did not vary a great deal. Sugar and Amalgamated were traded in, and some of the cheaper coppers showed a little life during the afternoon. There was a demand for Telephone at 125 and above. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
695	*Atch	95⅝	95	95⅝
11	Atch. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
100	Bos. Elevated	140½	140½	140½
27	Bos. & Albany	248½	248	248½
85	Bos. & Maine	170	170	170
6	Fitchburg pf.	137	136½	136½
50	Mass. Elec.	18	18	18
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	76½	76½	76½
85	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	195½	196
150	Union Pacific	75¾	75	75⅜
1	West End pf.	100	100	100
1	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	145	145	145

TELEPHONES.

1,540	American	126½	125	126½
100	Western	7⅝	7⅝	8
10	Western pf.	78	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

102	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	68	67	68
1,900	Am. Sugar	119¾	118¼	118¾
110	Am. Sugar pf.	120	119¾	120
187	Am. Woolen pf.	67½	67	67½
340	Dom. Iron & Steel	9	9	9
24	Gen. Elec.	152	151	152
100	Mass. Gas	33¾	33½	33¾
85	Mass. Gas pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼
60	Pullman	216	215	215
145	Swift & Co.	102¼	102	102
100	United Fruit	98	98	98
736	Un. Shoe Mach.	45	45	45
19	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	U. S. Steel	11⅝	10¾	11¼
1,758	U. S. Steel pf.	83	81¾	83
100	Westinghouse	68	68	68

MINING.

15	Adventure	4½	4½	4½
4,647	*Amalgamated	39¾	38¾	39½
410	Am. Zinc	11	9¾	11
600	Bingham	21¾	21	21¾
435	Centennial	15½	14½	15½
10	Central Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,650	Copper Range	45	44	45
200	Daly-West	36	34½	34½
50	Elm River	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,115	Granby	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Mass	4½	4½	4½
100	Michigan	6¾	6¾	6¾
550	Mohawk	37½	36¾	37½
610	Montana C. & C.	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Old Colony	1	1	1
5	Osceola	57	57	57
50	Parrott	18	18	18
1	Quincy	85	85	85
40	Tamarack	85	85	85
101	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	6	6	6
935	United States	19¾	17¾	17¾
575	Utah	27¾	27½	27½
100	Winona	8	8	8
50	Wolverine	67	66	67
50	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia 2½ bid, 3 asked.
*Ex. div. †Assess paid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 19.—Transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Crucible Steel Co.	4	4	4
420	Crucible Steel pf.	29½	29½	29½
20	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
335	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	83	83½
655	Westinghouse Electric	69¾	68	69¾
120	Pittsburg Coal	19	18½	19
620	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60	59½	60
50	Pittsburg Brewing	24½	24½	24½
594	Mfrs. Light & Heat	27	27	27
70	Luster Mine	10	10	10
212	Nat. Fireproof. pf.	21½	21¼	21½
111	West. Steel Roads	130¾	130	130¾
35	Philadelphia Co.	35¼	35¼	35¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Mon. L. & H.	100	..	..
2,000	Philadelphia Co. old	36	..	..
5,000	Pittsburg Brewing	110	..	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 5¼@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 5½ per cent.

Time money rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5@5¼ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $102,003,587; balances, $8,852,254; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,087,227.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8910@$4.8920; demand, $4.8390@$4.8330; cables, $4.8435. Commercial bills were $4.79½@$4.80¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.20 less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 1-16@94 3-16 and 94⅝@94 11-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c. discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50 discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Money was not abundant in the market to-day owing to the influence of the higher rate of New York exchange and the absence of an advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England. Discounts were firm in view of the coming issue of Treasury bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened buoyant, being animated in spots, but afterward became quieter. There was a good undertone, the market being supported largely by bear covering and by Paris buying orders. Consols were in good request, at one time reaching 89 1-16 for money and 89⅛ for the account. They subsequently reacted on profit-taking. Home rails hardened. Americans responded to the advance in New York, but were inactive, and closed quiet. Canadians were strong. Kafirs, professionally, were fairly animated on bear covering.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 11-16; consols for account, 89⅛; Anacondas, 3⅝; Atchison, 67¼; Atchison preferred, 92¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 78; Canadian Pacific, 122⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50⅜; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 20⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 20⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 63¼; Erie, 29⅝; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 50½; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville and Nashville, 105; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅜; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 85; Ontario and Western, 21⅜; Pennsylvania, 59; Rand Mines, 6⅝; Reading, 21; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 18¼; Southern Railway preferred, 77½; Southern Pacific, 44; Union Pacific, 74¾; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 63⅝; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 35⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4 1-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 per cent.

Flat gold, 77s 11½d. American eagles, 76s 9½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.80; Lisbon, 24.50.

The sum of £25,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm and business was animated. Later there was a reaction toward heaviness, and at the close stocks were heavy throughout.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18¼c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £192,000, circulation decreased £310,000, bullion decreased £177,695, other securities decreased £488,000, other deposits decreased £1,378,000, public deposits increased £703,000, notes reserve increased £129,000, Government securities decreased £345,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 49.92 per cent., as compared with 48.75 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 31,000,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 11,375,000f, gold in hand increased 1,900,000f, bills discounted decreased 33,000,000f, silver in hand increased 275,000f.

News of Stock Exchange Firms.

Stuart Scott of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange yesterday, and Louis Ginter Young was admitted to the firm of A. O. Brown & Co. Mr. Young is the son of the late Albert Young, for many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,200	Amalg. Copper	39	39¾	39½	39½
250	Am. Car & Fdy.	19½	19½	19½	19½
200	American Ice	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Am. Ice pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
380	Am. Locomotive	13	14	13	14
310	Am. Smelting	43½	44¾	43¾	44¼
4,600	Am. Sugar	119½	119¾	118	118½
7,810	Atch., T. & S. F.	65¾	66¾	65	65¾
10,800	Balt. & Ohio	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
8,380	Brook. Rap. Tr.	39½	39¾	39¼	39¼
280	Can. Pacific	119	119¾	118¾	119¾
110	Ches. & Ohio	29¾	30½	29¾	30½
100	Chi. & Alton	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾
200	Chi. Gt. West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
13,740	Chi., M. & St. P.	137½	138¾	137½	138
60	Col. & South.	13	13¼	13	13½
1,610	Erie	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾
50	Erie 1st pf.	67	67	67	67
50	Illinois Central	129½	129½	129½	129½
270	Louis. & Nash.	102	102¾	101¾	102½
130	Manhattan	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¾
140	Metro. Street	114¾	115	114¾	114¾
120	Mexican Cent.	9¼	9¼	9	9
20	Mo., K. & Tex.	17	17¾	17	17¾
120	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
4,340	Missouri Pacific	84	86	83½	86
530	N. Y. Central	117¾	118	117¾	118
810	N. O. & W.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
240	Norfolk & West.	55¾	56¾	55¾	56
30	Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾
16,070	Pennsylvania	114	115	113¾	114¾
480	People's Gas	94¾	95¼	94¾	94¾
60	Press. Steel Car.	27¾	27¾	26½	26½
12,610	Reading	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾
110	Republic Steel	7	7¾	7	7¾
3,540	Rock Island	24	24½	23¾	24½
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	31	31	31	31
1,920	South. Pacific	43¾	43	42¾	43
680	Southern Ry.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾
890	Tenn. Coal & I.	29½	29½	28¾	29¼
330	Texas Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½
7,300	Union Pacific	74¾	75¾	74¾	75¾
300	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
4,920	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11
23,340	U. S. Steel pf.	82	83¾	81¾	83
140	Wabash	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
2,940	Wabash pf.	35¼	36	35¼	35¾
20	Western Union	89½	89½	89½	89½
120	Wisconsin Cent.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
141,220					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Penn. conv. 3½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4,000	Rock Island 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
10,000	Un. P. conv. 4s	94	94	94	94
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
5,000	Wabash deb. B	57	57	57	57
$26,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Improvement was made by very nearly all the stocks traded in yesterday in the curb market, but there was a curtailment of activity. A number of issues reacted, and practically all closed substantially below the high levels of the day. Standard Oil sold up to 690, but closed the day 5 points lower, at Wednesday's final price. Seaboard Air Line stocks were the feature of the market, both being quite active. The opening sales of both issues proved to be the highest for the day. The common, on transactions in 2,700 shares, reacted to 15⅜ from 15¾, a small fractional advance; but the preferred, which opened at 28¾, steadily declined, and closed at a loss of ⅛ at 28⅛, on about one-half of the amount of trading shown in the common. Electric Boat common continued its advance, selling at a gain of 1⅜ to 24. Northern Securities, which showed such violent fluctuations on Wednesday, sold up ⅝ to 88⅜. Greene Consolidated Copper attracted most attention in the copper group, while White Knob Copper, after selling down to 8⅝, a loss of ⅞, advanced to 9⅝. The bond list, though narrow, showed improvement, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4½s gaining ⅛.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.—Rumor had it that the real cause of the constant sagging off in price was due to a fear that an increase in stock was contemplated, but this was emphatically denied at the offices of the company. In some quarters it is believed that efforts are being made to dislodge stock held by certain interests. The decline yesterday to 12 in this stock was ½ lower than the previous low record of the year. The purchase of 200 shares of stock subsequent to the fall to 13 was sufficient to jump the price up to practically the high price of the day.

***

TONOPAH MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The unfortunate experience of a broker who executed an order in Tonopah Mining yesterday, entailing a loss of $162.50, emphasized the necessity of specifying the exact title of a stock offered for sale. The Tonopah Mining stock which has been traded in on the curb is the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, par $1, and sells at a premium of about 650 per cent. There is a Tonopah Gold Mining Company of Arizona, par 25 cents, which has never been traded in on the curb, no quotation having been made for it. Believing that there was only one Tonopah Mining, the latter stock was sold by the broker, who, on discovering his error later, was obliged to buy back the stock and take his loss.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Amer. Can.	3½	3½	3½
432	Amer. Can. pf.	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
75	Buffalo Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Cotton Oil & Fibre Co.	5½	5	5⅜
100	Electric Boat	24	24	24
700	Electric Vehicle pf.	9	9	9
1,100	Gold Mill Corp.	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,000	Greene Con. Cop.	14	13	13⅜
100	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,100	Manhat. Tran.	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	11-16	⅝	⅝
50	N. Y. Phono.	10	15	10
1,155	North. Securities	88⅜	87¾	88⅜
2,700	Seaboard Air Line	15¾	15	15¾
1,300	Sea. Air Line pf.	28¾	28¼	28¼
37	Standard Oil	680	675	675
100	Tennessee Cop.	28	28	28
500	Tonopah Mining	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,100	Union Copper	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	United Copper	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
600	White Knob Copper	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝

Bonds.

$10,000	B. R. T. new 4s	75⅛	75	75⅛
5,000	New Amster. Gas 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	44	45½	44	48½
American Can	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
American Can pf.	30¼	30⅝	30	30¾
American Chicle	97	102	95	102

CITY BONDS AWARDED.

Issue of $7,500,000 Oversubscribed Three and One-half Times—Average Price, $101.05.

Controller Grout last night announced the awards in the issue of $7,500,000 of city bonds, the bids for which were opened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The issue was oversubscribed three and one-half times as the bids received aggregated sixty-five in number and $26,581,000 in amount. In the awards the average price received by the city for the 3½ per cent. bonds was $101.05 as against $102 at the last sale in the Summer. The bonds run for a term of fifty years, and at the average price received net an average return of 3.45 per cent. to the investor.

The highest bid was from the United States Savings Bank, which bid $104.75 for $20,000 and received the award for that amount. The lowest bid came from J. T. Tubby, who bid par for $9,000, which he did not get. This is the first time that a bid as low as par has been received for city bonds in several years. The biggest award was made to Farson, Leach & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons, who together received $2,895,920 worth of bonds at $100.677 bid. Of the amount received by the city $2,000,000 will be for work on the subway, $2,000,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,000,000 for the Blackwell's Island bridge, $1,000,000 for additional school houses and sites, and $1,000,000 for replenishing the fund for street and park openings.

Controller Grout, in speaking of the result, said:

"In view of the total number of bids received, of the aggregate amount of the prices bid, and of the unsettled conditions of the money market. The prices obtained are extremely satisfactory. Boston has just been selling bonds and got scarcely more than par."

The awards as announced from the Controller's office follow:

Awarded to—	Amount Awarded.	Price Per $100.
The Long Island Loan and Trust Company	$25,000	$100.705
Dominick & Williams	5,000	101.80
Dominick & Williams	25,000	100.75
William R. Eady	100,000	100.81
Ambrose K. Ely	10,000	101.25
Phelps & Sayre	10,000	101.07
Thomas Denny & Co.	10,000	101.30
Thomas Denny & Co.	25,000	101.26
Thomas Denny & Co.	10,000	101.09
The New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men	5,000	101.00
Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons	20,000	101.20
C. D. Eyans	5,000	101.05
Robert L. Smith	20,000	101.52
Samuel S. Howard	50,000	101.60
Samuel S. Howard	50,000	101.20
Douglas Richmond	10,000	101.25
Samuel McGovern & Co.	62,000	101.51
Lawrence Barnum & Co.	100,000	100.71
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	75,000	100.70
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	75,000	101.29
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	75,000	101.52
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	10,000	102.09
M. A. Stein & Co.	10,000	101.60
M. A. Stein & Co.	10,000	101.75
M. A. Stein & Co.	10,000	101.80
M. A. Stein & Co.	10,000	101.25
M. A. Stein & Co.	10,000	101.00
M. A. Stein & Co.	20,000	100.75
C. W. Quinn & Co.	10,000	100.75
C. W. Harris & Co.	100,000	101.078
C. W. Harris & Co.	100,000	101.75
C. W. Harris & Co.	200,000	101.63
C. W. Harris & Co.	300,000	101.577
C. W. Harris & Co.	300,000	101.673
John D. Everitt & Co.	50,000	101.41
John D. Everitt & Co.	50,000	101.075
Brooklyn Trust Company	250,000	100.65
Austin Potter	50,000	100.50
Seholle Brothers	150,000	101.20
Spencer Trask & Co.	50,000	101.21
Samuel Rea Boas	1,000	102.00
J. Walsh	25,000	101.50
Kountze Brothers	250,000	101.03
Kountze Brothers	250,000	100.77
F. M. Brown	15,000	102.80
Supreme Lodge C. B. P. R.	1,200	102.50
Isaac N. Gellert	15,000	100.70
Salmon Mess	24,000	102.82
A. J. Cantwell	15,000	101.32
A. J. Cantwell	15,000	101.41
A. J. Cantwell	15,000	101.70
C. W. Stephens & Co.	10,000	100.79
C. W. Stephens & Co.	100,000	100.91
C. W. Stephens & Co.	100,000	101.23
H. W. Poor	5,000	100.75
H. W. Poor	5,000	101.09
H. W. Poor	5,000	102.10
H. W. Poor	5,000	102.60
Day, Adams & Co.	25,000	102.41
Day, Adams & Co.	25,000	102.31
Day, Adams & Co.	25,000	102.21
Day, Adams & Co.	25,000	102.11
Day, Adams & Co.	25,000	101.61
Franklin H. Schott	100	104.15
Franklin H. Schott	150	104.10
Manhattan Mortgage Company	5,000	101.02
William Ehrlich	5,000	101.00
Mary Van Rhyn, Clara Van Rhyn, and Charles L. Ackerson, executors	5,000	101.02
John W. Sheppard	10	100.70
John W. Sheppard	10	100.60
John W. Sheppard	10	100.50
John W. Sheppard	10	101.00
John W. Sheppard	10	101.10
John W. Sheppard	10	101.20
Charles H. De Witt & Co.	500,000	101.20
Charles H. De Witt & Co.	200,000	100.88
J. M. Dillon	10,000	101.85
The Citizens Savings Bank	20,000	102.375
The United States Savings Bank	20,000	103.375
The United States Savings Bank	20,000	104.75
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	100.12
R. G. Ogden	4,000	102.00
R. G. Ogden	50,000	101.00
Benjamin Horin	140	101.28
William L. Bull	50,000	101.51
William L. Bull	50,000	101.50
Lord, Wood & Co.	50,000	101.56
Lord, Wood & Co.	50,000	101.26
Gerson Stern	5,000	101.01
R. Parish	2,500	101.00
Harvey Fisk & Sons and Harvey Fisk & Sons	2,845,920	100.677
Total	67,500,000	

McCormick Employes Share Profits.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Faithful employes of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, which sold out to the International Harvester Company in 1902, are to have a share in the profits of the new company, according to an official announcement made to-day. Employes who worked five years or more with the McCormick Company will receive certificates of stock of the par value of $100. Payment of $100 for each share is guaranteed.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Georgia Pine, Turpentine Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. S. Clark, E. A. Harris, Walter Ferguson, Jr., New York.

Continuous Transit Securities Company, (to equip railways and moving platforms); capital, $10,000. Directors—H. Cobb, D. L. Gallup, L. A. Stickney, New York.

Block Company, New York, (dry goods); capital, $100,000. Directors—M. C. Blum; Arthur Blum; New York; Isidore Israel, Philadelphia.

Reciprocating Rotary Engine Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. F. Jewett, A. H. Davidson, New York; Herman Nellson, South Brooklyn.

Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frank Seaman, Richard, Vr. F. H. Sutton, C. D. Wagner, New York.

Joseph Clarke Company, Brooklyn, (wagons and carriages); capital, $20,000. Directors—Margaret Clarke, T. J. Clarke, F. J. Clarke, Brooklyn.

The Mastic Tab Company, Albany, (trade marks and patents); capital, $25,000. Directors—Marie E. Morgenthaler, Henry H. Benit, Frederick C. Moore, Albany.

Charles Hellmuth, New York, (inks); capital, $25,000; directors—C. A. Bichel, W. C. Timm, Arthur Hellwil, New York.

John T. Walsh Stevedore Company, Mineola, Nassau County; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. E. Walsh, E. J. Walsh, Timothy McCarthy, New York.

Charles A. Lefferts & Co., Brooklyn, (iron and metals); capital, $15,000; directors—C. A. Lefferts, Jr., Ida A. Coucanen, J. J. Jung, Brooklyn.

The Hoffman Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. A. Alexander, G. D. Rogers, T. R. Graham, New York.

International Ware Company, New York, (chinaware and silverware); capital, $5,000. Directors—Alfred Fremd, William Stein, Gerson Stein, New York.

Hotel Newton Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. F. Champion, C. D. Marsh, Marion E. Miller, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Electric Block Signal and Semaphore Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Harry Bronson, Robert, Mortimer M. Kenney, William Hoffman.

The J. M. Lichtenbacher Company, to deal in candies, East Orange; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James E. Richardson, Gardner W. Kimball, Walter H. Bond.

The Woodside Knit Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William R. Godley, Louis Grant and William H. Rich.

The Fulton Pottery Company, Woodbridge; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Clara L. Pollock, Henry E. Andrews, Cornelious Pollock.

The National Home Mortgage and Bond Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Edward E. Richards, J. Allen White, F. S. Stewart.

The Newark Hotel Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—E. Frank Wood, Samuel J. MacDonald, Philip J. Scotland.

UNITED FRUIT REPORT.

The annual report of the United Fruit Company for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last was made public yesterday. The report shows:

	1903.	1902.
Net earnings	$3,097,748	$2,446,517
Earnings net companies	388,208	200,561
Total net earnings	$3,485,956	$2,647,078
Charges	230,585	245,000
Balance	$3,255,371	$2,402,078
Dividends	977,150	1,051,467
Surplus	$2,277,221	$1,350,611
Previous surplus	2,000,376	1,149,765
Total surplus	$4,277,597	$2,500,376
Charged to P. & L.	500,000	500,000
P. & L. surplus	$3,777,597	$2,000,376

*The fiscal year now covered thirteen months.

The report says that shipments of bananas and other tropical products to England have been made regularly from the West Indies and Central America during the latter portion of last year and demonstrate that this is likely to prove a very profitable branch of the company's business. It returned for the year a satisfactory income upon the capital invested.

The number of bunches of bananas handled by the United Fruit Company during the year reached a total of 23,412,802, as compared with 19,050,573 bunches handled in the previous year. Shipments of cocoanuts aggregated approximately 25,000,000, being an increase of 6,000,000 over those of last year. Shipments of oranges increased from 282,000 to 284,708 boxes.

Not the Bank in Charlotte, N. C.

A special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Charlotte, N. C., yesterday concerning the affairs of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, the President and cashier of which died very recently, neglected to state that the bank referred to was in Camden, S. C. There is a Merchants and Farmers' Bank in Charlotte, which is a prosperous institution, and has no connection with the Camden bank.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44⅝.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01½, 400 Chollar at .09@.10, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at .95@1.00, 100 Confidence at .50, 300 Elkton at .07, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .05½, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .08, 2,000 Phoenix at .08, 200 Potosi at .10, 100 Portland at 1.10, 200 Yellow Jacket at .30.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.16	.16
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.30
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.01	1.00
Challenge Con.	.17	.17
Choller	.10	.11
Confidence	.50	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.97	1.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Overman Point	.11	.12
Gould & Curry	.07	.07
Hale & Norcross	.40	.51
Julia	.05	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.04	.03
Mexican	.02	.03
Occidental Con.	.06	.07
Ophir	1.30	1.40
Overman	.13	.15
Potosi	.09	.10
Savage	.15	.25
Sea Beicher	.09	.11
Sierra Nevada	.37	.51
Syndicate	.04	.00
St. Louis	.11	.11
Union Con.	.14½	.14½
Utah Con.	.11	.13
Yellow Jacket	.30	.34
Silver bars	59½	59½
Mexican dollars	44⅝	44⅝
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
	Ask.	Bid. Asked.
Acacia	1¾	1¾ 1¾
American	1¾	1¾ 1¾
Anaconda	10¾	11¾ 12
Blue Bell	4	4 4¼
C. & C.	20	20 21
C. C. Consolidated	2¼	2¼ 2½
Coriolanus	1	1¼ 1½
C. C. & M.	1	1 1¼
Dahlia	1	1 1¼
Doctor Jackpot	5	5 5¼
Elkton	40¾	40¾ 40
El Paso	48	50¾ 50
Gold Dollar	5¾	5 5¾
Golden Cycle	58	60 60
Golden Fleece	4	6 5
Gold Bond	1	1 1
Gold Sovereign	2	2 2
Isabella	7¾	8 8¼
Jackpot	5	5 5¼
Keystone	2	3¼ 3
Last Dollar	40	40 40
Lexington	4	4¼ 4
Little Puck	1¾	2 2
Little Bessie	1	1 1
Mollie Gibson	3	3 3
Mary Cashen	1	1¼ 1
Moon Anchor	2	2¼ 2
New Haven	2	3¼ 2
Old Gold	8¾	9¾ 9
Pharmacist	2¾	3 3
Pterodactyl	1¾	2 2
Portland	100	105 100
Rose Maud	1¾	2 2
Rose NCol	1	1 1
Sunset Belipse	1¾	1¾ 1¾
Vindicator	80	75 75¼
Work	3¾	4¼ 4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	Inc.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	
2d week Nov.	$131,549	$146,474	$14,925
From July 1	3,978,539	3,901,506	77,033
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	
2d week Nov.	113,697	132,509	18,812
From July 1	2,485,744	2,334,572	151,172
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	148	148	
2d week Nov.	7,241	9,417	2,176
From July 1	162,178	161,029	132,473
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	
2d week Nov.	34,429	33,253	1,176
From July 1	732,749	670,782	582,336
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	510
2d week Nov.	34,940	45,823	10,750
From July 1	1,001,021	944,634	350,132
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week Nov.	32,545	27,062	22,414
From July 1	644,352	542,338	306,135
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,579		
2d week Nov.	771,305	728,833	646,000
From July 1	14,029,629	12,946,914	11,237,653
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,827	2,466	2,396
24 week Nov.	212,710	202,342	10,368
From Jan. 1	9,990,826	9,136,148	
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,611	2,607	2,606
1st week Nov.	242,675	274,220	246,677
From July 1	4,439,199	4,447,506	4,020,812
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,124	7,107	6,921
24 week Nov.	907,482	846,626	774,413
From July 1	17,126,256	15,640,021	14,200,629
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,784	1,707	1,612
24 week Nov.	280,674	281,450	265,852
From Jan. 1	9,618,526	9,359,771	9,719,017
DETROIT SOUTHERN for September—	1903.	1902.	Inc.
Gross earnings	182,026	157,008	25,048
Oper. expenses	115,060	92,000	23,060
Net earnings	34,940	31,882	2,412
Gross, 9 mos.	445,616	372,009	73,606
Oper. expenses	303,136	230,362	58,814
Net, 9 mos.	139,450	71,007	15,792
NORTHERN CENTRAL SYSTEM for the September—			
Elmira & Williamsport Railroad Company:			
Gross	371,139	296,111	75,028
Oper. expenses	266,178	220,741	77,004
Net	72,957	75,370	2,413
Surplus	43,957	46,370	*2,413
Elmira & Lake Ontario Railroad Company:			
Gross	366,602	308,959	42,651
Oper. expenses	217,466	181,193	36,261
Net	149,136	127,765	21,370
Surplus	34,636	31,265	3,370
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	646,126	669,026	22,900
Oper. expenses	454,516	466,866	12,350
Net earnings	214,625	248,145	*35,520
From July 1 to Sept. 30			
Gross earnings	1,791,145	1,725,894	65,767
Oper. expenses	1,261,183	1,204,077	11,449
Net earnings	540,962	488,724	54,316

*Decrease. †Deficit. ‡Surplus.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1903.

Atl Coast Line 4s ... 1,000 ... 91
Atl Coast Line 4½s ... 1,000 ... 110
Atl Coast Line 5s ... 1,000 ... 70
Ann Arbor 1st 4s ... 2,000 ... 83½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s ... 20,000 ... 103
... 1,000 ... 103
... 77,000 ... 100
Adjustment 4s ... 2,000 ... 86½
Stamped 4s ... 1,000 ... 86½
... 5,000 $ ... 86½
East Okla 4s ... 10,000 ... 94½
Atlan Coast Line 4s ... 15,000 ... 93½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s ... 6,000 ... 95
Gold 4s ... 2,000 $ ... 100⅝
... 27,000 ... 100⅝
... 5,000 ... 100⅝
... 10,000 ... 100½
P. L. E & W V 4s ... 10,000 ... 84
... 15,000 ... 83½
S W R div 3½s ... 5,000 ... 82½
... 5,000 ... 82½
B'klyn Un El 1st 5s ... 2,000 ... 97½
Cent of Ga con 5s ... 5,000 ... 102½
... 1,000 ... 102½
1st inc 5s ... 5,000 ... 64½
2d inc 5s ... 6,000 ... 16¼
Cent of N J gen 5s ... 5,000 ... 130
... 3,000 ... 130
Cent Pac gtd 4s ... 15,000 ... 99½
... 5,000 ... 99½
Ches & O gen 4½s ... 11,000 ... 101½
... 14,000 ... 101¾
Ches & O con 5s ... 2,000 ... 114½
Ches & O R A A div 2d con 4s ... 10,000 ... 93
Chi & Alton R R 3s ... 20,000 ... 62½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds ... 25,000 ... 93½
... 47,000 ... 93½
... 5,000 ... 93½
... 2,000 ... 93½
Registered ... 2,000 ... 92
Nebraska ext 4s ... 3,000 ... 100½
Chi, R I & P new 4s ... 53,000 ... 102½
... 5,000 ... 71½
... 2,000 ... 71½
... 3,000 ... 71½
... 2,000 ... 71½
... 30,000 ... 71½
... 10,000 ... 71½
... 2,000 ... 71½
... 4,000 ... 71½
... 1,000 ... 71½
... 60,000 ... 71½
... 22,000 ... 71½
... 10,000 ... 71½
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s ... 21,000 ... 72½
... 20,000 ... 73½
... 10,000 ... 73½
... 19,000 ... 73½
... 1,000 ... 73½
... 1,000 ... 74½
... 5,000 ... 74
... 4,000 ... 74½
... 33,000 ... 73
Chi Term Trans 4s ... 1,000 ... 76½
Col & H conv 5s ... 10,000 ... 80½
... 10,000 ... 80½
... 5,000 ... 80½
... 18,000 ... 81
Col & S 1st ext 4s ... 2,000 ... 94
... 1,000 ... 95¾
... 1,000 ... 95
Consol Tobacco 4s ... 13,000 ... 85½
... 5,000 ... 85½
... 12,000 ... 85½
... 307,000 ... 85½
Denver & R G W gen 4s ... 1,000 ... 66
Del, Lack & West land grant 7s ... 1,000 ... 81½
... 14,000 ... 81½
... 10,000 ... 81½
... 5,000 ... 82
Det Sou Con 4s ... 10,000 ... 60
Erie 1st con 4s ... 35,000 ... 93½
Erie 1st gen 4s ... 5,000 ... 83½
Flint & Pere M 1st Huron div 2s ... 5,000 ... 100½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B ... 9,000 ... 10
... 16,000 ... 11
Hocking Val 4½s ... 4,000 ... 108
Int & G N 2d 6s ... 3,000 ... 98½
Int & G N 5s ... 3,000 ... 70
Kan & Mich 2d 4s ... 25,000 ... 67
L S & M S 3½s ... 2,000 ... 101¼
... 2,000 ... 102
... 10,000 ... 102½
Lehigh Val of N Y 4½s ... 1,000 ... 107¼
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s ... 97,000 ... 89
Manhattan con 4s ... 25,000 ... 102½
... 7,000 ... 102½
... 10,000 ... 102½
Met Tel & Tel 1st 5s ... 2,000 ... 110½
Mex Cent con 4s ... 45,000 ... 71½
Mex Cent 1st inc ... 10,000 ... 14½
... 5,000 ... 14½
... 20,000 ... 14½
Mid of N J 1st 6s ... 500 ... 111
Mil, L S & W ext ... 1,000 ... 110⅜
Mo, K & East 1st ... 2,000 ... 100½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s ... 40,000 ... 98
... 1,000 ... 97¾
... 1,000 ... 98
Mo, K & T 2d 4s ... 6,000 ... 75½
Mo Pac 1st ref 4s ... 6,000 ... 104½
... 1,000 ... 104¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s ... 1,000 ... 103½
... 1,000 ... 105
Nash, C & St. L 1st con 6s ... 1,000 ... 111
... 4,000 ... 110½
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s ... 1,000 ... 90½
... 27,000 ... 90½
... 27,000 ... 90½
L S coll 3½s ... 2,000 ... 89½
... 6,000 ... 89½
N Y C & St L 1st 4s ... 10,000 ... 102½
... 4,000 ... 103½
Total sales $4,231,500

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday, gross earnings for the second week of November showed increases:

Chicago Great Western	$23,072
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,044
Iowa Central	5,923
Kanawha & Michigan	5,282
Louisville & Nashville	42,700
Mexican Central	40,650
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	8,700
Norfolk & Western	45,050
Pere Marquette	18,061
Southern Railway	90,000
Texas & Pacific	16,524
Total increase, 11 roads	$278,506
Increase previously reported	290,488
Total increase, 19 roads	$568,946

The following showed decreases:

Colorado & Southern	$10,611
Evansville & Indianapolis	2,779
Minneapolis & St. Louis	9,507
Total decrease, 3 roads	$21,404
Decrease previously reported	79,731
Total decrease, 9 roads	$101,225
Net increase, 28 roads	$467,721

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—New York exchange was 10 cents premium. Time and call loans, 5½ to 6 per cent. Locally Biscuit issues were in favor. The common spurted almost to 37, while the preferred on very small demand rose close to par. Can preferred still maintained its recent gains. Otherwise trading was exceedingly dull and uneventful.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200...American Can	5¾	5¾	5¾
400...American Can pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
4...Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
25...Chicago Title & Trust	90¼	90	90
200...Chicago Union Traction	4¼	4¼	4¼
100...Chicago Union Traction pf	47	47	47
940...National Biscuit	37	36	36¾
25...National Biscuit pf	90½	90½	90½
60...National Carbon pf	90½	90½	90½
10...U. S. Cheese	98	98	98
5...Quaker Oats pf	75	75	75
570...Swift & Co.	103¼	102¾	103
50...U. Box Board Company	3¾	3¾	3¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—Local prices did not respond to an appreciable extent to the improvement in New York. Neither was there any increased activity, the arbitrage stocks under the head of Reading absorbing the bulk of attention. Electric Storage Battery sold at 46¾@46¾, against sales last week at 47, but it was the only stock to make more than a fractional gain. Cambria Steel was then benefited by the advance in United States Steel shares, and United Gas moved up on commission house buying. There is no short interest in the locals, and, as the public is still indifferent, improvement here will not be marked until the demand increases. Bonds were more active than firm. Total sales, 22,087 shares and $81,000 bonds.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
415	American Railways	42¾	42¼	42½
300	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Bell Telephone	32	32	32
250	Cambria Steel	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	27½
800	Con. Coal & Iron	5-16	5-16	5-16
5	Con. Lake Superior pf	2	2	2
10	De Long Hook & Eye	3	3	3
200	Electric Co. of America	7¼	7½	7½
475	Philadelphia Storage Battery	46¾	47	47
1,625	Erie	27¼	27¾	27¾
10	Hunt & Broad Top pf	50	50	50
25	Int. Co. of N. America	24½	24	24
125	Lehigh Valley R. R.	85½	86	86
300	Maxwell	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,018	Pennsylvania R. R.	57 7-16	56¾	57
75	Philadelphia Traction	93	93	93
772	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	35¾	35¾
8,005	Reading	30¾	30 5-16	30¾
217	Reading 1st pf	39½	39	39½
100	Rock Island	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Southern R.	16¾	16¾	16¾
195	United Gas Imp	79¾	78¾	79¼
300	Union Traction	43¾	43¾	43¾
1,890	U. S. Steel	11¼	11	11¼
5,214	U. S. Steel pf	55½	51½	53¾

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.67¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	11.15
Coffee, Rio No. 7	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	13.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Flour—Firm. No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@81c; No. 2 red, 67½@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 44¼@45c; No. 2 oats, 33½c; No. 3 white, 34¼@35c; No. 2 rye, 53¼@54c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, 94c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.37½@11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.97@6.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.75@7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@6.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.35; clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—Trading in cotton cantinues active, with sentiment, on the whole, still of a bullish average, and though fluctuations were very irregular, the market showed a net gain for the day. The opening was firm at an advance of 5@11 points on the sharp recovery in Liverpool, which, by the hour of the local opening, had brought that market up to a little better than the expected level, further accounts of cold weather in the belt, and the fact that receipts were turning out rather smaller than estimated. After advancing another point or two, however, the market eased off under realizing and bear pressure. After breaking on a net loss of 2@4 points, the market was again rallied by aggressive bull reports. Just before the close, however, the leading contingent turned for profits, and with the bears rather more aggressive as they saw the increased offerings, the market was finally barely steady at a net advance of 0@13 points. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November				10.97@10.99
December	11.05	11.16	10.94	11.06@11.07
January	11.03	11.19	10.96	11.08@11.10
February	10.98	10.98	10.98	11.12@11.14
March	11.11	11.30	11.02	11.16@11.17
April	11.13	11.30	11.11	11.16@11.17
May	11.12	11.28	11.03	11.16@
June	11.13	11.30	11.14	11.17@11.19
July	11.12	11.25	11.02	11.16@
August	10.78	10.78	10.78	10.85@10.87

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales. Middling uplands, 6d. Futures opened quiet, 5@8 points lower; closed very steady, net 2½@3½ points lower; November, 5.09@5.04; November-December, 5.8@5.06; December-January, 5.85; January-February, 5.04; February-March, April, 5.03@5.04; April-May and May-June, 5.04; June-July, 5.02@5.03; July-August, 5.01@5.02. Manchester—Yarns dull. Cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Fluctuations in wheat were not so pronounced as on the previous day, but at the close prices were only a fraction in the New York market. While conditions were regarded as somewhat more bearish, chiefly because of larger Northwest receipts, the December option throughout the forenoon developed leading strength and for a time was somewhat higher than the previous night. After midday the whole list gave way slowly under sales for long account, chiefly influenced by the weather. Moreover, the light seaboard clearances, and an absence of export demand, only seven loads being reported. At times during the day the Northwest was a considerable seller of wheat. The Price Current reported that wheat conditions were good. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90c; No. 2 hard, New York, 84¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 87½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat, December, 77½@78¼c; May, 79¼@79¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79c; No. 3 Northern, 75@76c.

DULUTH, Nov. 19.—Wheat, to arrive No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 81¾c; May, 79¾c; No. 2 Spring, 81¾c; to arrive in November, No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; May, 78¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat, December, 87½c; May, 89¼c; No. 2 hard, 77@78½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 41¾c; December, 41¼c; May, 40¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 30½c; May, 30½c; No. 2 white, 40c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 81½c; No. 2 Northern, 80@80½c; May, 78¼c. Rye, No. 1, 56@56½c. Barley, No. 2, 67c; sample, 41@62c. Corn, No. 3, 45½c; May, 41½@42c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@4.85; Winter straights, $3.90@4.10; Winter patents, $4@4.20; Spring clears, $3.70@3.85; extra, No. 2, $3.40@3.50; extra, No. 2 Winter, $3@3.20; red dog, $2.80. Buckwheat flour—$2.25@2.80. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, coarse or fine, $2.90@3. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.30@1.35. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $15.90; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.75; December, Spring bran, middlings, $15@15.25; in 200-lb sacks,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Long Lease of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street Corner—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The plot of five lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street has been leased by the Higgins estate to Edward Miller. The lease dates from Feb. 1, 1904, and covers a term of eleven years with privilege of renewal for forty-two years. The annual rental for the first part of the term will be $7,000. Mr. Miller will erect on the plot a three-story building, the basement of which will be devoted to bowling alleys and a rathskeller, with a restaurant on the main floor and a banquet hall above.

Deal on Lower West Street.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought 19 West Street, an old building on lot 26.6 by 89.6, through L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. The buyers already owned adjoining property, and now control a plot running through from West to Washington Street, with frontages of 78.4 feet on the former and 25 feet on the latter.

Tenth Street Building Sold.

Mandelbaum & Levine have sold the leasehold proprtrty 52 East Tenth Street, a four-story business building on lot 25 by 100.

Operators Buy on Lexington Avenue.

Weil & Mayer have bought through J. Levy & Co. 1,500 and 1,502 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, two five-story flats on plot 50.11 by 80.

Max J. Klein has bought from Herman and John Seekamp the five-story flat 106 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 27 by 100.11.

Antonio Buzak has sold the five-story flat 56 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. Glass has sold for H. Brown to M. Quint 232 and 234 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 50 by 112 by 128.

Mandelbaum & Levine have sold 325 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 26 by 100.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for A. Mandel the five-story single flat 235 East Sixtieth Street.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

The Bookman estate is reported to have bought from the Mendelson estate the five-story apartment house known as the St. Elmo, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 48 by 100.

Herman Cohen has bought 277 and 279 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

George P. Sanborn has sold the five-story flat 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Louis Lenker has sold for W. J. Solomon to Max Levitz 48 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Elizabeth Frank has sold 163 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 99.11.

Buyer for Second Avenue Parcel.

Kleinfeld & Engelsberg have sold for M. K. Wallach to David Miller 1,475 Second Avenue, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

East Nineteenth Street Sale.

Folsom Brothers have sold for J. H. Allen the four-story flat 321 East Nineteenth Street, 17 by 92.

William Hennessey has sold for Louise W. Knecht to David Bernstein the four-story dwelling 226 East Ninth Street, 21 by 75.

Charles H. Baechler has sold for Maria Richly the stone buildings and plot 60 by 100, known as 1,335 and 1,337 Tremont Avenue, to an investor; also, the two-family dwelling 219 Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest Park, for Charles Knauf to Bertha Baresel.

East Side Tenement Dealings.

Rosansky & Rapaport have sold, for about $53,000, the seven-story tenement 40 Essex Street, 25 by 100; also, for $39,000, the six-story tenement 8 Willett Street, 25 by 100.

Cyrille Carreau has sold for a Miss Fitzpatrick 201 Mott Street, an old building, on lot 24.4 by 50.6.

Hillman & Goldberg have bought from Samuel Greenstein 238 and 240 Division Street, northeast corner of Attorney Street, a new six-story tenement on plot 50 by 82 by 50 by 54.9.

Franklin B. Lord has sold 222 and 224 Thompson Street, between Bleecker and Third Streets, two three-story buildings on plot 50 by 85.

Joseph Gans has just purchased for a client; Jacob Holland, from Weil & Mayer, the five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, 25 Mangin Street. He has also sold for another client to Rachel Brown, for investment, the six-story tenements, 327, 329, and 331 East Twenty-third Street.

Bank Sells on Eleventh Avenue.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the Mutual Bank to John S. Bazzini the three-story brick factory 440 and 442 Eleventh Avenue, 49.4 by 100.

New Public Comfort Station.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for an underground public comfort station to be built by the city at the junction of Grand Street and East Broadway. Its dimensions will be 19 by 53 feet, and its cost is estimated at $25,000. Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen are the architects. This will be the tenth of these stations provided for by the present administration.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

856 Bowery, west side, 94.1 feet north of Grand Street, 19.4 by 108.3 by 16.5 by 102.8, five-story building; foreclosure sale, to Horace L. Kempe, a party in interest $21,735

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

263 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 21.3 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. B. Kissam .....

By Joseph P. Day.

2,119 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 19.11 by 70, three-story stone-front building, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis Mulrerre 19,000

1,112 Bryant Avenue, east side, 116 feet north of Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bertha Pinken .....

By Philip A. Smyth.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue, 119.10 by 112.6 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. W. Price and others .....

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Street, north side, 100.10 ft east of Lewis Street, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 84; L. Kaufman of 35 Nassau Street, owner; A. E. Bade of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $160,000.

No. 457 Sixth Avenue, for a one-story brick outhouse, 6 by 9; I. J. Greenwood of 271 West End Avenue, owner; M. Muller of 8 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Grand Street, east side, and East Broadway, north side, for a public comfort station, 19 by 53.9; city, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 347 Sixth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 108 and 110 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement with store, 50 by 85.2; J. Grossman and another of 44 Pike Street, owners; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, northwest corner, for a one-story frame shed and stable, 99 by 85; O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company of 26 Nassau Street, owner; G. A. O'Rourke of 2,370 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Seventeenth Street, north side, 485 feet east of Avenue C, for a seven-story brick hospital, 66.6 by 43.6; city, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 9 Wall Street, architects; cost $150,000.

Barretto Street, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 56 by 101; Ernest Hanner of 697 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

Andrews Avenue, west side, 212 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Mrs. Clara M. Barrett, Fordham Heights, owner; Louis Falk of 2,185 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame church; 24 by 44; William F. Havemeyer of 67 Wall Street, owner; Ducker Company of 277 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 91 to 99 Mangin Street, to two-story brick flats; M. Connally, premises, owner; R. S. Moss of 12 Elm Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 220 and 222 West Thirtieth Street, to two three-story brick dwellings with stable and factory; C. Rohdel, premises, owner; T. H. Styles of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 807 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a store; C. Hopkins, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 144 and 146 Franklin Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Colonial Real Estate Association of 303 Broadway, owner; E. Berger of 303 Broadway, architect; cost, $450.

No. 129 East Nineteenth Street, to a two-story brick dwellings; S. D. Anderson of 15 Broad Street, owner; A. Paull of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, west side, 102.9 feet west of Washington Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21.4 by 54.3, and a one-story frame shed 27 by 15; Albert G. Werner of 711 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Louis C. Vanecek of 762 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Willis Avenue, to a one-story brick and frame dwelling, 25 by 25; George and Sophie Koerber of 672 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 354 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $700.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,482 e s, 25x100: Henry Marks to Julia Kahn, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and 100

COUNTRY CLUB AV, w s, 160 ft n of e s of Bulkley estate, 25x100; William C. O'Donnell to Mary O'Donnell ..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 198 e s, runs e 97.8x s 25 x n 13.5x w 97.3x s 37.2; Charles I. Weinstein to Giuseppe De Benedictis, quit claim .....

FRANKFORT ST, 9 e s, 28.9x104.1x33.4x104.8; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Whitelaw Reid, quitclaim .....

FRANKFORT ST, 9 e s, 28.9x104.1x33.4x104.8; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Whitelaw Reid, (mtg $40,000) .....

INTERIOR LOT, 850 ft n of Morris Park Av and 324.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100 x n 25 x w 100 x s 25; Morris Schwartz to Esther Schwartz, (mtg $2,000) .....

LENOX AV, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7 x85; Henry H. Otten to Elisa Kretsch, (mtg $8,000) .....

LOT 99, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to John Woerter .....

LOT 111, map of land of Neill estate; Adeline Grossmann to Charles Schollo and another, (mtgs $3,800,) other consideration and .....

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 37.4x58.9x37.4x56.1; Jacob H. Scheinman to Joseph Hyman, (mtg $31,000) .....

PARK AV, s w corner of 98th St, 100x25; Simon Adler and others to Michael Bonn, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and .....

PLOT 66, map of Arden property; James M. Holden and another to Walter W. Taylor, (mtg $1,000) .....

PLOT 98, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Conrad Ulrich .....

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Whitehall St, 49.4x 108.4x40.7x107.2; Nathaniel S. Coles to George Coles, ¼ part .....

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25.8x100x25.8x100; Ida Machis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $30,000) .....

UNION AV, e s, corner of 151st St, 98.6x30; John J. Palmer to Henry F. Huetter, other consideration and .....

UNION AV, e s, 138.8 ft s of Boston Road, runs w 118 x s w 20.11 x s 13.5 x s 25 x s 138.1 x n 25; Emma J. Haendle to John H. Gabel, ½ part, all title, (mtg $11,000) .....

WEST ST, 19, e s, 20.9x30.6x22.5x8.6 x; Charles R. Samuels to John J. Glynn, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and .....

2D AV 2,106, e s, 25x75; Charles E. F. McCann to Vito Fortunascore, (mtg $7,000) .....

2D AV, 944, w s, 20x70; John Denner to William J. Aspinall .....

8TH AV, 2,098, e s, 37.6x100; Samuel Samuels to Henry Marks, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration and .....

12TH ST, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x106.6; Samuel Alter to Rebecca Haims, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and .....

12TH ST, n s, 434.4 ft e of Avenue B, 38.4x98.9, Westchester; Thomas L. Newman to Patrick Goodman, (mtg $2,000) .....

16TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Emil Goldmark, referee, to the Monastiquot Realty Company .....

17TH ST, 432 West, 23x92; James McSorley to Catharine Bloomer, (mtgs $13,900) .....

24TH ST, 146 East, 24x86.9; Jules Wolff and others to the Sprague National Bank .....

30TH ST, 404 West, 25x100.5; Ambrose Stoguart to Theodore Burke .....

52D ST, 324 and 326 East, 38x100.5; Stanley W. Dexter to Susan L. Smith .....

62D ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Kranz to Lazarus Haimes, all title, (mtg $15,000) .....

62D ST, 220 West, 25x100.5; Alice H. Golding to Mary Timble, (mtg $15,000), $125 ft s 25x n 13.5x w 97.3x s 37.2; Charles I. Weinstein to Giuseppe De Benedictis, quit claim .....

FRANKFORT ST, 9 e s, 28.9x104.1x33.4x104.8; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Whitelaw Reid, quitclaim .....

FRANKFORT ST, 9 e s, 28.9x104.1x33.4x104.8; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Whitelaw Reid, (mtg $40,000) .....

INTERIOR LOT, 850 ft n of Morris Park Av and 324.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100 x n 25 x w 100 x s 25; Morris Schwartz to Esther Schwartz, (mtg $2,000) .....

LENOX AV, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7 x85; Henry H. Otten to Elisa Kretsch, (mtg $8,000) .....

LOT 99, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to John Woerter .....

LOT 111, map of land of Neill estate; Adeline Grossmann to Charles Schollo and another, (mtgs $3,800,) other consideration and .....

MARKET ST, w s, 69.1 ft s of Hamilton St, 37.4x58.9x37.4x56.1; Jacob H. Scheinman to Joseph Hyman, (mtg $31,000) .....

PARK AV, s w corner of 98th St, 100x25; Simon Adler and others to Michael Bonn, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and .....

PLOT 66, map of Arden property; James M. Holden and another to Walter W. Taylor, (mtg $1,000) .....

PLOT 98, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Conrad Ulrich .....

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Whitehall St, 49.4x 108.4x40.7x107.2; Nathaniel S. Coles to George Coles, ¼ part .....

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25.8x100x25.8x100; Ida Machis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $30,000) .....

UNION AV, e s, corner of 151st St, 98.6x30; John J. Palmer to Henry F. Huetter, other consideration and .....

UNION AV, e s, 138.8 ft s of Boston Road, runs w 118 x s w 20.11 x s 13.5 x s 25 x s 138.1 x n 25; Emma J. Haendle to John H. Gabel, ½ part, all title, (mtg $11,000) .....

WEST ST, 19, e s, 20.9x30.6x22.5x8.6 x; Charles R. Samuels to John J. Glynn, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and .....

2D AV 2,106, e s, 25x75; Charles E. F. McCann to Vito Fortunascore, (mtg $7,000) .....

2D AV, 944, w s, 20x70; John Denner to William J. Aspinall .....

8TH AV, 2,098, e s, 37.6x100; Samuel Samuels to Henry Marks, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration and .....

12TH ST, s s, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x106.6; Samuel Alter to Rebecca Haims, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and .....

12TH ST, n s, 434.4 ft e of Avenue B, 38.4x98.9, Westchester; Thomas L. Newman to Patrick Goodman, (mtg $2,000) .....

16TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Union Place, 25x92; Emil Goldmark, referee, to the Monastiquot Realty Company .....

17TH ST, 432 West, 23x92; James McSorley to Catharine Bloomer, (mtgs $13,900) .....

24TH ST, 146 East, 24x86.9; Jules Wolff and others to the Sprague National Bank .....

30TH ST, 404 West, 25x100.5; Ambrose Stoguart to Theodore Burke .....

52D ST, 324 and 326 East, 38x100.5; Stanley W. Dexter to Susan L. Smith .....

62D ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Kranz to Lazarus Haimes, all title, (mtg $15,000) .....

62D ST, 220 West, 25x100.5; Alice H. Golding to Mary Timble, (mtg $15,000) .....

COHEN ST, Rockaway, s s, 100 e Beach 131st St, 25 x 100; Rachael to Theodore Hittarsnap .....

111th St, East, 2 west, 6 per cent .....

COLES, George W., to Clark, Life Insurance and Trust Company; South 175 feet corner of Whitehall St, ½ part, 3 years .....

DEVINE, Ellen, to T. and others to A. Hupfel; Bogart, Westchester, Turnpike and Boston Road; road from said turnpike to Leonard Mapes, 2-3 part, all title, deed .....

FISHER, Phillip, to Jacob Mohr; 90th St, 139 and 141 West, two mtgs, due Dec. 13, 1906; 6% per cent, each .....

FISHER, Phillip, to Jacob Mohr; 90th St, 143 West, due Feb. 10, 1907; 6% per cent. .....

FRANK, Lizzie, and another to Michael Josephsohn; 90th St, 114 West, installments, 6 per cent .....

HANNES, Lazarus, to Jacob Kraus; 62d St, 235 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent .....

HICKEY, Mary A., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; West End Av, 736, due Dec 1, 1906, 4½ per cent .....

HOORE, Katharine P., to Noel B. Foy; Rye Av, s s, 373.11 ft n of Burnside Av, 2 mtgs, 2 years, each .....

HOOKE, Katherine P., to Louisa B. Paisley; Kyer Av, e s, 352.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 2 years .....

JACKSON, Benjamin A., to John A. Dealaney; 86th St, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, due Aug 31, 1904, 6 per cent .....

KANN, Julia, to Samuel Samuels; Amsterdam Av, 1,458, due May 1, 1908 .....

KLAUBER, Albert, to West Side Savings Bank; 4th St, 87 East, due May 1, 1905, 4½ per cent .....

KLAUBER, Albert, to West Side Savings Bank; Delancey St, 145, due May 1, 1905, 4½ per cent .....

KNABE, Diedrich, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; South St, s w corner of Jefferson St, 2 years, 4½ per cent .....

KOZELUH, Frank, to John Harney; Intervale Av, s w corner of Chisholm St, due Aug. 20, 1905 .....

LAWRENCE, Walton S., to John R. Planten; 6th Av, s s, 51.9 ft n of 22d St, ½ part, 3 years .....

LEMON, James F., to Moses Ehrens; 153d St, n s, 100 w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $42,000, due Feb. 19, 1904, 6 per cent. note .....

LEVY, L. Napoleon, to Smith Ely; Madison Av, n w corner of 96th St, due Dec. 1906, 6 per cent .....

MASSIMINO, John, to Desiderio Weers; 3d Av, s w corner of 170th St; also 170th St, s s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, installments .....

MILLER, Samuel, to Michael Marks; 161st St, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

PHILLIPS, Helen C., and another to Townsend Wardell; 3d Av, s w corner of 32d St, 3-5 part, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent .....

SABRAGO, Pasquale, to Hudson F. Rose; Lot 72, map of St. Raymond Park, due Dec. 1, 1903 .....

SCHILLER, Eugene B., to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 117, 1 year, gold .....

SCHOLLE, Charles, to Julius Grossman; Lot 111, map of property of Neill estate, prior mtg, $2,300, installments .....

SCHRAMM, Charles F., and wife to Lizzie M. Barnett; 94th St, 328 East, 5 years .....

SCHRAMM, Charles F., and wife to Jennie Bloom; 94th St, 328 East, prior mtg $1,500, 5 years, 6 per cent .....

STOCKY, Peter V., individually, to Peter V. Stocky, trustee; Steve St, 67; also Christopher St, 70, due Feb. 1, 1900, 4½ per cent .....

TANNENBAUM, Emanuel, to Carrie Levinson; Washington St, 353; also West St, 29, 1 year .....

TANNENBAUM, Emanuel, to Felix H. Levy; Washington St, 52; also West St, 29, 5 years .....

TAPFIN, Mary C., to Charles H. Dixon and another, trustees; 34th St, 126 West, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

TEITELBAUM, Louis, and another to Mary Canis; 103d St, n s, 236 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years .....

TEITELBAUM, Louis, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 103d St, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent .....

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Spring St, s w corner of Macdougal St, building loan .....

THE MONATIGNOT REAL ESTATE Company to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, s s, 325 ft w of Union Place, 1 year .....

UBRIACO, Camillo, to Katharine Elias; 114th St, 425 and 431 East, prior mtgs, $23,500, demand, 6 per cent .....

ULRICH, Conrad, to Walter W. Taylor; Plot 98, map of Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester, 2 years .....

WALES, Margaret, to Henry Muller and wife; Spencer Pl, s s, 280.9 ft n of 144th St, due Jan. 1, 1907 .....

WATERBURY, Elisa E., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 58th St, 115 West, 3 years .....

WITTNER, Joseph, to Paul Fuller, and another; 53d St, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $43,000, demand, 6 per cent .....

WITTNER, Joseph, to Realty Operating Company; 53d St, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $43,000, demand, 6 per cent .....

WORTMAN, John, and wife to Hudson F. Rose; Lot 1, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park, due Jan. 1, 1904 .....

YULE, John, to Frank Dunning and another; trustees; Sherman Av, w s, 32.6 ft n of 183d St, 1 year .....

16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company $100

EHRMANN, Max, to Joseph Weinstein; 1

HART, Cecilia, to Stanley Forster; 1

HUBSEL, Adolph G., to Randolph Guggenheimer, other consideration and .....

KRAUS, Maurice J., to Simon T. Stern, assigns 2 mtgs .....

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, the Equitable Trust Company .....

MASSIMINO, John N., to Desiderio Weers .....

MILLER, Margaret, and another, executrix, to Philippinus Dosso .....

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company .....

PALEN, George, administrator, to Albert H. Wiggin, trustee .....

POWELL, Wilson M., to Charles Griffin, trustee .....

REISER, Jacob, to Annie Bock .....

SEEMAN, Albert F., trustee, to Nathaniel H. Kirkland .....

STUART, James E., to Wallace Stuart and another, trustees .....

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Charlotte Hastorf .....

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the State Bank .....

WRIGHT, George H., and another to James H. Ernest and another .....

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 543, Cosmopolitan Range Company against Stuart Hirschman, owner; E. Macdonald and another, contractors .....

BROADWAY and 113th St, n e corner, 100.11x100; John F. Douthitt against George L. Wilson, owner; Peter Mitchell, contractor .....

BROADWAY and 56th St, s e corner; Payne Company against Nathan E. Clay, owner and contractor .....

LEXINGTON AV and 53d St, s e corner, 104.4x70; Savitsky & Schmidt against Hudson Realty Company, owner; Henry Erkins, contractor .....

WEST 150th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x150, two actions; Thomas S. Walker against Mary Canis; 103d St, n s, 236 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years .....

TEITELBAUM, Louis, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 103d St, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent .....

TAPFIN, Mary C., to Charles H. Dixon and another, trustees; 34th St, 126 West, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

TEITELBAUM, Louis, and another to Mary Canis; 103d St, n s, 236 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years .....

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ULRICH, Conrad, to Walter W. Taylor; Plot 98, map of Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester, 2 years .....

WALES, Margaret, to Henry Muller and wife; Spencer Pl, s s, 280.9 ft n of 144th St, due Jan. 1, 1907 .....

WATERBURY, Elisa E., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 58th St, 115 West, 3 years .....

WITTNER, Joseph, to Paul Fuller, and another; 53d St, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $43,000, demand, 6 per cent .....

WITTNER, Joseph, to Realty Operating Company; 53d St, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $43,000, demand, 6 per cent .....

WORTMAN, John, and wife to Hudson F. Rose; Lot 1, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park, due Jan. 1, 1904 .....

YULE, John, to Frank Dunning and another; trustees; Sherman Av, w s, 32.6 ft n of 183d St, 1 year .....

Lis Pendens.

CROTONA AV, w s, 225.4 ft s of 177th St, 50x 116, two actions; Simon Otero against Charles Janssen, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Stern & Sondheimer.

HUGHES AV, 1,976; Mayron J. Fisher and another against Richard J. Feil, (action to establish lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

PARK AV, w s, 111 ft s of 182d St, 18x30.6x 18x87.1; Fanny Pittingoff against Olga Balaban and another, (amend'd foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. L. Liebman.

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 25x150; Thomas S. Walker against Maria Carroll and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 50x150, two actions; Thomas S. Walker against James V. Lawrence and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Swain.

WEST END AV, 1,960; David de L. Hendricks against Thomas M. Jenkins, (action to recover amount and declare lien, &c.;) attorney, L. W. Stotesbury.

3D AV, e s, 46.5 ft s of 97th St, 46.4x100; Jacob Levy against Victor Muller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

8TH ST, s s, 481.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25.1x92.11; Charlotte E. Wergen against Caroline Dilks, individually and as executrix, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Hays & Mereifield.

76TH ST, 102 West; William J. Thorn against James H. Spann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.

8TH ST, 38 and Madison Av, northeast corner, 113.4x100.8; Hobart D. Botts against Nathan E. Clark, (action to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts.

117TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Marianne Rosenzweig against Robert W. Beck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Aaron M. Jacobs and another against Abraham A. Edelman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Kohen.

154TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Maurits P. Westerveen against ten associates and another, (section 26 foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

141ST ST, 72 West; City of New York against Minnie Reefer, Lexington Av, 1,563, same against Carl Rothman; 124th St, 151 East, same against William H. Redfield; Lewis St, 108, same against Henry Ruppell and another; 7th St, 108 East, same against Herman Oppenheim; 12th St, 242 East, same against Lawler; 89th St, 516 West, same against Jacob Leifer; 90th St, 518 West, same against Jacob Leifer; 116th St, 32 West, same against Jacob Kottek; 11th St, 313 East, same against Lena Jacobwitz; 45th St, 313 East, same against Josephine A. Jones; Catherine St, 81, same against Jacob Hopewirtz; Willett St, 35, same against Jacob Goldberg; Monroe St, 27, same against Morris Golde; 91st St, 340 East, same against Eugene Fijani; 102d St, 212 West, same against Eugene La Elton; 70th St, 416 East, same against Veronica Tudesgeins and another; Rivington St, 314, same against Lucy Cohen; 38th St, 400 West, same against Lena Clark; 93d St, 230 East, same against James Butler; 125th St, 204 East, same against Daniel T. MacFarlan and another; 121st St, 228 East, same against Margaret A. Burns; 71st St, 404 East, same against Christian Busack, twenty-three actions, (violations of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

142D ST, e s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Harry S. Bomhard against Caroline Dilks, Erwin and another, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, S. Marx.

172D St and Inwood Av, n e corner; Margaret McGill against James McSorley, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. O'Kennedy.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Case, J. Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

857—Rankin vs. Eddy.
810—U. S. vs. Dorraddy. General calendar.
72—Smith vs. Man. Ry. Co.
75—Jacobs vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
76—Greve vs. Kessler.
77—Riedel vs. Curtis.
77—Brodnax vs. United Engineering Co.
56—Hatch vs. Lantry.
57—Young vs. Ronner.
58—Tanenbaum vs. Lippmann.
59—Schenker vs. Auerbach.
61—Hise, Boat Co. vs. Bowey.
63—Corbi vs. Watson.
66—A. S. Henry Co. vs. Talcott.
66—Litchfield vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
67—Same vs. same.
68—Dearing vs. Grout.
69—Powers vs. Sherin.
70—Am. Audit Co. vs. Indus. Fed. of Am.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 10, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

74—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
45—Froskey vs. Cook.
60—Hampton vs. same.
519—Oakley vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 87, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at issue.

87—Gen. Gas Light Co. vs. Matchless Mfg. Co.
At 2 P. M.
30—Nat. Casket Co. vs. Stoits.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Wagner vs. Corried.
2—Stokes vs. Shields.
3—Morshead vs. South. Pac. Co.
4—Weinbach Light Co. vs. M. Schaffer Co.
5—Hickey vs. Holt.
6—United States vs. Neely.
7—Same vs. same.
8—McAdoo vs. Union Trust Co.
9—Scribner vs. Strauss.
10—Brinkerhoff vs. Midland Trust Co.
11—Merrimac Mattress Mfg. Co. vs. Prudkett. Cases noticed.
12—Merrimac Mattress Mfg. Co. vs. Druckman.
13—Same vs. Am. Wire Spool Co.
14—Lilienthal vs. Betz.
15—Michel vs. Beta.
16—Solarine Co. vs. Bogart.
17—Cooper vs. Bay State Gas Co.
18—Morrill vs. Hardware Jobbers' Par Co.
19—Howe vs. North Augusta Hotel Co.
20—D. Groat Co. vs. Korn Kora Co.
21—Brill vs. Peckham Motor, &c., Co.
22—Brill vs. Bemis Car Box Co.
23—Dancel vs. United Shoe Mach. Co.
24—Bertley vs. Aetna Indemnity Co.
25—Tyng vs. Huff.
26—Hughes vs. Compressed Air Co.
27—Havemeyer vs. Coudert.
28—Arnold Monophase Co. vs. Schaffer Co.
29—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Launch, (no name.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday; Nos. 112, 35, 41, 61, 69.

New York Calendars—Friday, Nov. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ. Motions.

1—In re Murray.
2—Miller vs. Norcross.
3—Godfrey vs. Schmidt.
4—McAdam vs. Hynes.
5—Lord vs. Feitner.
6—Houseman vs. Herdtfelder
7—In re Ammon.
8—In re Mathol.
9—In re Lamb.

Non-enumerated motions.

35—Kent vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
15—In re Fitchett.
49—Reich vs. Dyer.
62—Ward vs. Eustis.
63—McArdle vs. Woodbury.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Herter Realty Co. vs. Veiller.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
4—Liebesell vs. Belasco.
5—Goldberg vs. Goldstein.
6—Butler vs. Butler.
7—In re Bending Co. of Baltimore.
8—Goldberg vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Dibell vs. Seagrist.
10—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Clausen.
11—In re Thermo Motor Co.
12—Suenez vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
13—Dotson vs. Erie R. R. Co.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Aleckson vs. same.
16—Morton vs. Pease.
17—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Mandelbaum.
18—Langerman vs. Richardson.
19—Weed vs. Cortes, &c., St. Ry. Co.
20—Stutesman vs. Rhodes.
21—Dreher vs. Hirtzler.
22—Cobieskill Quarry Co. vs. O'Rourke.
23—In re Hoey.
24—Israelson vs. Weinstein.
25—Weinstein vs. Israelson.
26—In re Randall.
27—People, &c., vs. N. Y. B. L. B. Co., (in re Wyckoff.)
28—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
29—Young vs. Wilmot.
30—Stern vs. Wabash R. Co.
31—Rolf vs. Monaghan.
32—Bartlett vs. Bartlett.
33—Hopper vs. Munn.
34—Finkus vs. Schan.
35—Hahle vs. Cole.
36—Rosaeco vs. Zimmerman.
37—Arnot vs. Roberts.
38—Lauder vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—Abrahams vs. Bachman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

8814—Loder vs. Oliver. General calendar.
2807—Davis vs. City of New York.
2961—Berwanger vs. Kraus.
2993—Diefenthaler vs. Kroder.
2994—Welsh vs. Fitzgerald.
455—McAlpin vs. Jackman.
600—Foster vs. Rowland.
474—Ehrelnreich vs. Froment.
2909—Goodenough vs. Goodenough.
2384—Friedman vs.

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Wall Street Exchange Building

31 WALL ST. & 43 EXCHANGE PL.

FOR RENT

THREE FULL FLOORS

Also a few Choice Offices.

A.J. Murphy, Managing Agent, on premises.

LIGHT STORES AND FLOORS. THE NEW GREELEY BUILDING, 25 West 22d St.

Also 122 WEST 24TH ST., store or entire Building. H. F. BLAKE, on Premises.

William St., 250. Near Chambers—Handsome new building, extra heavy elevator power; suitable any business; rent $7,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles R. Brown, 160 Broadway.

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Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 23d St.; elevator, heat; $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 398 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 398 Broadway.

Small private school or club, west side, above 23d; 3 floors throughout, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 44th St.

Brooklyn.

FIRE-PROOF FACTORY, 122-128 AV., NORTH 9TH AND NORTH 10TH STS., BROOKLYN.

Convenient to New York ferries, Williamsburg Bridge, Pennsylvania R. R. tunnel, Newtown Creek and to freight stations of all railroads entering New York.

Seven floors, 14,000 square feet clear space each. Perfect light on all sides. Electric lights. Ample yard room.

Construction most modern and on plans approved by N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters. Sprinklered risk, low insurance rates.

Two fast elevators, 1400 each. Capacity, six tons. Gas, water, plumbing for convenience of employees, male and female.

300 horse power, $3,500 per floor; $30 per horse power. Apply to W. H. ROBINSON, Owner, 128 North 10th St., Brooklyn, or R. W. ROBINSON, agent, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

In the 30s, near Park Ave.,

19-ft. house, handsomely furnished, $5,000. SUTHERLAND, HERLAND & CO., 280 Fifth Ave.

58th St., near 5th Av.—Handsome, 4-story dwelling, fully furnished; electric light, and all modern improvements; to rent season or year; rent, $2,500. Full particulars and permit apply 19 E. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av.

On East 40th St.—Very handsomely furnished modern 4-story brownstone, all improvements; 22x long dining room, extension 10x0; rent, $6,500. For further particulars apply to E. Osgood Pell & Co., 542 5th Av.

Elegant, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $4,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 398 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"NORTHPORT" and "SOUTHPORT,"

West 103d St. and 51 Manhattan Av.

Six and seven large, sunny, outside rooms. Strictly high-class apartments. Hall service, steam heat, &c. One block from Park; two blocks from elevated station. Rents $45 and upward.

BUEK & CRAWFORD,

505 5th Av., or Janitor.

THE BRAENDER, CENTRAL PARK, WEST, SOUTHWEST CORNER 102D ST., New Fireproof Apartment House. Suites 5 to 12 rooms, with 1 to 3 baths; 2 apartments to a floor; rents $900 to $2,200. Furnished apartments if desired; rents from $1,600 upwards. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES. Telephone Call, 2458 Riverside.

THE "STUYVESANT,"

NO. 19 LIVINGSTON PL., COR. 17TH ST., Fronting on Stuyvesant Park; suites of six to nine rooms and bath; elevator; telephones, electric lighting, and all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,800. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for booklet.

SUPERB SINGLE FLATS,

19-21 East 26th, Madison and 5th Avs.

$34, $36, $38.

Seven beautiful large rooms; tiled baths; porcelain tubs and open plumbing; steam heat; hot water supply.

THE "TREVYLLIAN,"

NO. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, refrigerator, and other modern conveniences. Rents, $480 to $720. JOHN G. FOLSON, No. 14 Bible House.

WASHINGTON JEFFERSON APARTMENTS

TO RENT—WEST 41ST ST.

Nearly completed, modern elevator apartments; six, seven, eight all light rooms; telephone, liveried attendants; $600 to $1,000. Premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 488 5th Avenue.

THE NORMA,

Northwest Corner Park Ave., & 82d St.

Superb 6-room apartment, with 2 tiled baths; eight windows fronting street; all improvements; rent, $1,000 per year. Inquire on premises or of I. S. Korn at Nassau St.

45TH ST., 159 WEST.

Adjoining Longacre Square; six and seven rooms; all improvements; elevator and electric lights; suitable bachelors or families; only $900 yearly; central and convenient location. Janitor, or Leonard Morgan, 1,561 Broadway, (46th St.)

"ANDONIA," B'way and 72d St.

Lightest apartment in building; 10 rooms, 3 baths; elegantly appointed; $2,000. FREDERICK D. BARRY, No. 647 Madison Av.

The Clifton, 595 Lexington Av.—One apartment, five rooms and bath, in new building, with all improvements. Laurence M. D. McGuire, 320 Grand St., Dewey Bank Building, or janitor, on premises.

FAIRFAX, 1,236 Madison Av., Corner 94th St.—Corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; electric light, &c. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 1,273 Madison Av.

"THE MILDRED," 346 East 62d St., cor. Lexington Av. Eight rooms, bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $720.

475—Central Park West.—Single apartments of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; hall service, &c.; $780. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

56th St., 37 and 39 East.—Single flat, steam heat; &c., $45 month; double flat, $85 month. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Fifty-first, 241 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, &c., $42.50. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Fifty-first, 241 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, &c., $42.50. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING LARGE HOUSE SIX DOORS FROM PLAZA HOTEL, HAVE ELEGANT BACHELOR SUITE FOR RENT, SUITABLE FOR TWO GENTLEMEN. E. H., BOX 107, 417 5TH AV.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT E. HEMINGWAY, bankrupt. No. 6,338. Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Moses H. Clayton, the Trustee, at public auction, at the premises now or recently occupied by the bankrupt, south side of Main Street, in the village of Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on the 1st day of December, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Canned fruit, cereals, catsups, preserves, oil, relishes, sauces, spices, flour, canned vegetables, and various other dry groceries, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any or said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value thereof.

Dated November 12th, 1903.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 11 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

NUMBER TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE,

Situated amidst the refined surroundings of the

Old Knickerbocker Neighborhood.

The Newest and Most Perfect Apartment Hotel in the City.

Suites of one to three rooms, with bath, and four to six rooms, with two or three baths, furnished or unfurnished, by season or year. Also front parlor suite suitable for physician.

Designed to meet the exacting requirements of exclusive people, it offers the most complete and luxurious home in New York.

Exceptional cuisine.

A la carte and table d'hote.

A FEW FURNISHED SUITES BY WEEK OR MONTH.

Royal Arms,

206, 208 West 43d St.,

STEP FROM BROADWAY.

New, Modern, Fireproof APARTMENT HOTEL of the Highest Class. READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates.

Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheon, dinner and after the theatre supper, with meals a la carte at all hours from 7 A. M. to 2 A. M.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling; patents obtained through us. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

Thomas Drew Stetson, 106 Fulton St., mechanical expert and patent solicitor. Established 1865. Superior connections.

Patents guaranteed, or all fees refunded. All countries. Frank Howe & Co., Washington, D. C.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Policies of title insurance of The Title Guarantee and Trust Company furnished to the purchaser free of charge.

New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY PARISH, individually and as executor, &c., HELEN PARISH and others, plaintiffs, against SUSAN DELAFIELD PARISH and others, defendants.

Pursuant to an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, dated the 18th day of April, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of April, 1902, and an order of this court made and entered July 7th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and order named, will resell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixteenth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence easterly, along said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches; thence southerly, at right angles with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence westerly, on a line parallel with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches to the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue; thence northerly, along the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue, thirty-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning.

The above described premises will be sold as one parcel, free and clear from all liens, subject, however, to restrictions and reservations contained in deeds recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber of Conveyances 346, page 533; 930, page 82; 981, page 406; 804, page 254, and 806, page 251, and subject also to covenants of the said boundary of said premises not exceeding one and three-quarters inches, and on the south of the easterly twenty-eight feet, not exceeding one inch.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1903.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 25th, 1903, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1903.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JANE E. COTROUT, plaintiff, against HENRY MULLER, Sr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, distant one hundred and five feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot (105 75-100) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street with the easterly line of Brook Avenue, and running thence easterly, along said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches to the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly line of Fifth Avenue, thirty-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning.

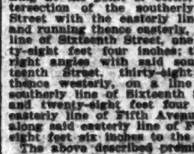
The above described premises will be sold as one parcel, free and clear from all liens, subject, however, to restrictions and reservations contained in deeds recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber of Conveyances 346, page 533; 930, page 82; 981, page 406; 804, page 254, and 806, page 251, and subject also to covenants of the said boundary of said premises not exceeding one and three-quarters inches, and on the south of the easterly twenty-eight feet, not exceeding one inch.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1903.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 25th, 1903, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1903.

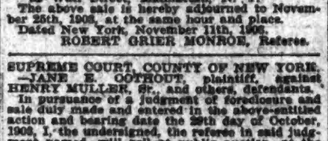
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JANE E. COTROUT, plaintiff, against HENRY MULLER, Sr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, distant one hundred and five feet and seventy-five hundredths of a foot (105 75-100) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street with the easterly line of Brook Avenue, at the centre of a party wall, running thence northerly at right angles with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and part of the distance through said party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot (25 21-100); thence southerly, again at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, one hundred (100) feet to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet and twenty-one hundredths of a foot (25 21-100) to the point or place of beginning. Being a portion of the same premises which were conveyed to Henry Muller, Sr., by Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, by deed dated May 18, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Section 9, Liber 25, of Conveyances, Page 327, on the 29th day of July, 1893. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the said defendants, Henry Muller, Senior, and Mary Muller, his wife, in and to said premises.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 765 East 162d Street:



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $17,062 29-100, with interest thereon from October 29th, 1903; expenses of action, $662 00-100, with interest thereon from November 25th, 1903, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $749 13-100 and interest.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1903.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES DALTON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Dalton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 7, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, November 18, 1903.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY D. TIFFANY, Plaintiff, against LYMAN TIFFANY and SARAH M. TIFFANY, his wife; Caroline C. Tiffany, wife of said Henry D. Tiffany; Charlotte T. Trowbridge, wife of Minot Trowbridge, and the said Minot Trowbridge; Francis Tiffany Perry, Charles Langdon Perry, Egbert B. Perry, Lyman Perry, Arthur Cecil Fox Perry, Reginald Perry, Beatrice Perkins Tucker, Dorothy Perry Bailey and Mary D. Tiffany and Richard W. Stevenson as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Mary L. Tiffany, deceased, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 28th day of October, 1903, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 30th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

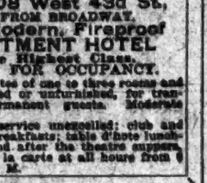
PARCEL NUMBER ONE.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land part of the Fox Estate so-called, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and in the Borough of the Bronx and County and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map showing a resubdivision of the property between Home and Freeman Streets and Intervale Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, belonging to Mary L. Tiffany, situated in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of March, 1895, as Map No. 406—1, are shown and distinguished as Lots Nos. 5, 6, and 21 of Block No. 447, which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

First Parcel—Lots Nos. 5 and 6:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Southern Boulevard, distant twenty-five (25) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Home Street; running thence northwardly along the westerly side of Southern Boulevard fifty-five (55) feet and 328-1000 of a foot (50.328 ft.); thence eastwardly one hundred and nine feet and 240-1000 of a foot (109.249 ft.) to a point in the westerly side of Southern Boulevard; thence southwardly along the westerly side of Southern Boulevard fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

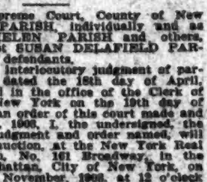
The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



Second Parcel—Lot No. 21:

Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Southern Boulevard, distant seventy feet and 36-100 of a foot (70.36 ft.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Southern Boulevard with the southerly side of Freeman Street; running thence southwardly along the westerly side of Southern Boulevard thirty-five feet and 176-1000 of a foot (35.176 ft.;) thence westwardly one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly twenty-one feet and 61-1000 of a foot (21.061 ft.;) thence eastwardly one hundred feet and 894-1000 of a foot (100.894 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number One" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,920.43, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 2.

Also all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, part of the Fox estate so-called, situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, shown upon the said map No. 406—1, as Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, in Block No. 447, said lots or parcels being particularly described as follows, to wit:

First parcel containing Lots One to Five, inclusive:

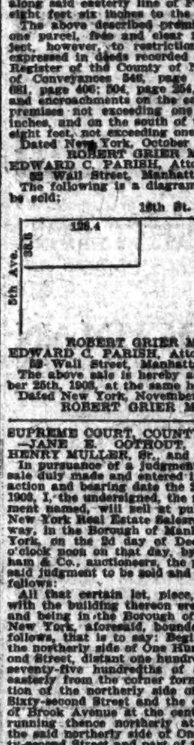
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Home Street with the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard one hundred thirty-six feet and 809-1,000 of a foot (136 809-1,000 ft.;) thence eastwardly one hundred and twelve feet and 156-1,000 of a foot, (112 156-1,000 ft.;) thence southwardly one hundred and twenty-five feet and 250-1,000 of a foot (125 250-1,000 ft.) to a point in the northerly side of Home Street; thence westwardly along the northerly side of Home Street one hundred and three feet and 75-100 of a foot (103 and 75-100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:

Second parcel containing Lots Six to Eleven, inclusive:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Southern Boulevard one hundred and eighty-six feet and 809-1,000 of a foot (186 and 809-1,000 ft.) northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Home Street, as shown on said map; running thence eastwardly one hundred and fifty feet and 706-1,000 of a foot (118 and 706-1,000 ft.) to the northerly one hundred and fifty feet and 706-1,000 of a foot (150 and 706-1,000 ft.); thence northwardly one hundred and twenty-six feet and 716-1,000 of a foot (126 and 716-1,000 ft.) to a point in the easterly side of Southern Boulevard; thence southwardly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number 2" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $10,870.91, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 3.

Also all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, part of the Fox Estate so-called, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Subdivision of Property of Mary L. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York," known as Map No. 946, are shown and distinguished as Lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24 in Block No. 444, which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of Intervale Avenue, as shown on said map, distant five hundred and eight feet and 46-100 of a foot (508 & 46-100 ft.) northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Intervale Avenue with the northeasterly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and running thence northwesterly seventy-seven feet and 36-100 of a foot (77 and 36-100 ft.) to a point in the northerly line of the Fox Estate; thence easterly and along the same one hundred and five feet and 19-100 of a foot (105 and 19-100 ft.) to a point where said line intersects the northwesterly side of Intervale Avenue; thence southwesterly and along the same seventy-one feet and 87-100 of a foot (71 and 87-100 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number 3"

REFEREES' NOTICES.

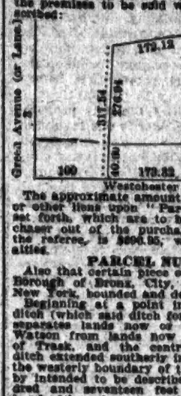
above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,204.16, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 4.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the former village of Westchester, in the Borough of the Bronx, City and county aforesaid, described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Westchester Avenue with the easterly side of Greene Avenue (formerly known as Green Lane,) running thence easterly along the northerly side of Westchester Avenue one hundred and seventy-three feet and thirty-two one-hundredths of a foot (173.32) to a point in the centre of Barretto Creek; thence northwesterly in a straight line, forming an angle of ninety-one degrees six minutes and fifty seconds (91° 6' 50") with the said last-mentioned boundary, three hundred and thirty-five feet and fifty one-hundredths of a foot (335.50) to a point in the centre of a stone wall; thence southwestwardly along the centre of said stone wall one hundred and seventy-two feet and twelve one-hundredths of a foot (172.12) to a point in the centre of said stone wall; thence southeastwardly in a straight line three hundred and seventeen feet and fifty-four one-hundredths of a foot (317.54) to the point or place of beginning; said last mentioned line forming an angle of eighty-eight degrees and twenty-six minutes (88° 26') with the first dimension. Except so much thereof as has been taken by the City of New York by the widening of Westchester Avenue.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold which is last above described:



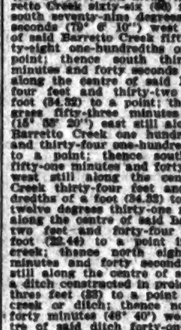
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel Number 4" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,204.16, with interest and penalties.

PARCEL NUMBER 5.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the centre line of a ditch (which said ditch for a part of its distance separates lands now or late of the estate of Watson from lands now or late of the estate of Traux), and the centre line of which said ditch extended southerly in a straight line forms the westerly boundary of the parcel of land hereby intended to be described,) distant three hundred and seventeen feet and thirty-nine one-hundredths of a foot (317.39) southerly from the southerly side of Westchester Turnpike (the distance being measured along the centre line of said ditch), and running thence south sixty-five degrees fifty-seven minutes and thirty seconds (65° 57' 30") east along the centre of a certain other ditch five hundred and forty-six feet and eighty-four one-hundredths of a foot (546.84) to a point in the centre of Barretto Creek; thence south fifteen degrees twenty-seven minutes and twenty seconds, (15° 27' 20") west along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-nine feet and eighty-eight one-hundredths of a foot (39.88) to a point; thence south one degree thirty-eight minutes and forty seconds (1° 38' 40") west along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-eight feet and 36-100 of a foot (38 36-100 ft.) to a point; thence south seventy-seven degrees 30' west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek, sixty-two feet and four one-hundredths of a foot (62.04) to point; thence south seven degrees fifty-seven minutes and forty seconds (7° 57' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek fifteen feet and eighty-one one-hundredths of a foot (15.81) to a point; thence south thirty-seven degrees 27' 20" east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek seventy-nine feet and twenty one-hundredths of a foot (79.20) to a point; thence south seven degrees fifty minutes and thirty seconds (7° 50') east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek seventy-five feet and twenty-four one-hundredths of a foot (75.24) to a point; thence north sixty-six degrees and six minutes (66° 6') still along the centre of said Barretto Creek sixty-six (66) feet to a point; thence south seventy-nine degrees six minutes and ten seconds (79° 6' 10") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek fifty-four feet and seventy-eight one-hundredths of a foot (54.78) to a point; thence south thirty-four degrees nine minutes and forty seconds (34° 9' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-four feet and thirty-two one-hundredths of a foot (34.32) to a point; thence south fifteen degrees fifty-three minutes and twenty seconds (15° 53' 20") east still along the centre of said Barretto Creek one hundred and fifty-one feet and thirty-four one-hundredths of a foot (151.34) to a point; thence south eighty-two degrees fifty-one minutes and forty seconds (82° 51' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek thirty-four feet and thirty-two one-hundredths of a foot (34.32) to a point; thence south twelve degrees thirty-one minutes (12° 31') west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek twenty-two feet and forty-four one-hundredths of a foot (22.44) to a point in the centre of said street; thence north eighty-seven degrees ten minutes and forty seconds (87° 10' 40") west still along the centre of said Barretto Creek or a ditch constructed in prolongation thereof thirty-three feet (33) to a point in the centre of said creek or ditch; thence north forty-six degrees forty minutes (46° 40') west still along the centre of said ditch forty-one feet and fifty-eight one-hundredths of a foot (41.58) to a point; thence north forty-one degrees fifty-nine minutes and forty seconds (41° 59' 40") west still along the centre of said ditch ninety-two feet and forty-one hundredths of a foot (92.40) to a point; thence north eighty-six degrees and thirty-four minutes (86° 34') west still along the centre of said ditch thirty-three feet and forty one-hundredths of a foot (33.40) to a point; said line passing just south of a large rock; thence south seventy-six degrees and thirty minutes (76° 30') west still along the centre of said ditch two hundred and five feet and ninety-two one-hundredths of a foot (205.92) to a point located in the centre of the said ditch first above mentioned; thence north three degrees and seven minutes (3° 7') east along the centre of said ditch first above mentioned four hundred and ninety-two feet and thirty-six one-hundredths of a foot (492.36) to the point or place of beginning, containing about four acres and eight one-hundredths of an acre (4.08) of land more or less.

The following is a diagram of that part of the premises to be sold, which is last above described:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon "Parcel No. 5" above set forth, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,920.18, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 9th, 1903.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SNOW, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Thomas A. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. SNOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Parker & Aaron, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1903. DELIA M. SNOW, Executrix. PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 3d19-1awSuFeb19

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

Are strictly high-grade, artistic pianos and have a proud record of 58 years' standing. No pianos so celebrated as the "Waters" are sold at such low prices and on such easy terms. Send postal for catalogue. Both stores will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

until January first.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

234 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

CAUTION—WATERS PIANOS are not sold in a Department Store.

PEASE PIANOS

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCY.

70,000 in use. Cash or payments. Renting, exchanging. Used pianos, $150 up. Write or call along. PEASE PIANO CO., 128 WEST 125TH ST., near B'way.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM

28 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL PIANOS for rent; magnificent tone; bargains in used Steinway, Chickering, and other standard makes; easy payments; rents $5 up.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS.

339-341 E. 43D. ST., 1ST & 2D AVS.

High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, and save 25 per cent. Price marked on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 128 6th Av., near 18th St.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS.

For sale and rent on easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

$90.00 Standard Upright Piano, sweet tone; perfect condition; first flat. 20 Ditmars St., Myrtle, Broadway, Brooklyn.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; also; 1 in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $235; fine upright, $125. Wissner, 868 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $95, $50, $75, $100; installments. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St., 98 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Easy payments; lowest prices; immediate delivery. James Bourne, 1 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches; guaranteed, lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches on credit; send for catalogue; write, call, telephone. Manhattan Diamond Co., 27 Maiden Lane.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th St., near 7th Av.

The ideal shop for lovers of antique and those seeking bargains. Unlike other establishments, No goods are held for a price, but must be sold. We buy, sell, exchange.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old jewelry, diamonds, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 230 5th Av.

Unused stamps wanted, 5% discount; also used, every description. Room No. 1, 115 Nassau St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CARL FISCHER, plaintiff, against ARTHUR H. HAMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground with the building now being erected thereon, situate on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Barretto Street, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and the eas

MRS. H. M. CONVERSE DEAD

White Woman Who Was Adopted by the Senecas.

Afterward Worked on Behalf of the Indians and Was Made a Chief of the Six Nations.

Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, the author, who devoted many years of her life and nearly all of her fortune to the study and care of the Indians of the Six Nations, in New York State, died alone in her lodgings at 450 West Twentieth Street, late Wednesday night. Her death occurred under circumstances similar to those which attended the death of her husband, Franklin Converse on Sept. 5.

Mrs. Converse, who had lived alone since her husband's death, had been out during the afternoon to see some Indian friends. At that time she complained to a Huron girl that she was far from well. Feeling that she had not long to live, she returned home and addressed a package to Joseph Kepler of Puck, in which she surrendered some secret medicine of the Indian order of which she was a member, it being the duty of the members to do so before death. One of the lodgers on the floor below happened to observe that the doors of her rooms were open shortly before midnight, and aroused some of the women in the house. Mrs. Converse was found unconscious, and died shortly afterward.

All day long yesterday Indians in the city went to the house to take a last look at the little room on the top floor, in which she had a part of what was once the most complete collection of Iroquois relics in existence, and where she made it a custom to receive her Indian friends.

She was born sixty-eight years ago, in Elmira, N. Y., the daughter and granddaughter of Indian traders, who had been so liked by the Senecas that they had been adopted by them. Her mother died while she was in her childhood, and she went to live with an aunt at Milon, Ohio, she attended for a time the same schools as Thomas Edison.

She was married in 1861 to Franklin Converse, who is credited with having made the improvements in the banjo which led to its popular use. Mrs. Converse, who had a large fortune left her by her father, eventually came to Mott Haven, N. Y., to live. She wrote much poetry, and became a personal friend of John G. Whittier, who encouraged her in her work. Many of her poems were written under the pen names of "Musidora" and "Salome."

She became greatly interested in the various Indian tribes of New York, and in 1884 was adopted by the Senecas. In 1801 she wrote and worked with much vigor against the Whipple bill, which proposed to take the Indians off their reservations and make citizens of them. The bill was defeated. After this she was made a chief of the Six Nations, the only time this honor was ever conferred on a white woman. Only last year she helped to secure the defeat of the Wreland bill, which had the same object as the Whipple bill.

Mrs. Converse wrote several books on Indian subjects, one of her works being entitled "Myths and Legends of the Iroquois."

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at Merritt's Chapel, in West Twenty-third Street. It will be attended by representatives from the Mohawks, the Senecas, the Cayugas, the Onondagas, and Abinikis. Chief Edward Cornelius of the Seneca reservation, at Cattaraugus, N. Y., will speak, and the Rev. Dr. T. H. Sill of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, of which Mrs. Converse was a member, will conduct the services. Interment will be at Elmira.

EX-ACTRESS CLAIMS $15,000.

Brings Suit for Insurance on Life of Cotton Commission Merchant as "His Affianced Wife."

Katherine Howe, formerly an actress, is suing in the Supreme Court for $15,000 insurance on the life of Peter M. Silcock, a cotton commission merchant, who died on Jan. 11 last, which she says Mr. Silcock assigned to her as "his affianced wife." The defendants are Caroline S. Hagan, sister of Mr. Silcock, and the administrator of his estate, and her brother and sister, John J. Silcock and Susan M. Chase. They allege that the assignment to Katherine Howe was made under undue influence.

According to the answer of the defendants, Mr. Silcock, when in business, borrowed from his brother and sisters certain securities aggregating a large amount, and in order to protect them, assigned three insurance policies he had to them. This assignment he kept in a safe deposit vault, which he visited frequently, and occasionally in the company of Katherine Howe.

In July, 1900, Mr. Silcock was taken ill, and upon petition of relatives, was committed to a sanitarium. Proceedings were begun to have an examination as to his sanity made, and a committee of the estate appointed. Before these proceedings were terminated, however, Mr. Silcock was considerably improved, and was released from the sanitarium. After that he conducted his business affairs until his last illness, which began but a short time before his death.

At the trial yesterday before Justice McCall, Mrs. Lena W. Dunlap of Atlantic City told of being at a dinner party in New York with Mr. Silcock and Katherine Howe, at which Mr. Silcock asked her if she would go with them to "The Little Church Around the Corner" and witness their marriage. This she agreed to do, but Miss Howe remarked that there was no hurry, so the wedding did not take place then. A few days later Mr. Silcock died.

From the testimony of witnesses yesterday there seems to be considerable mystery as to what became of the assignment which Mr. Silcock is said to have made to his brother and sisters, and certain other papers in the case.

WAR ON BOGUS INSURANCE.

Arrest of Head of "Phoenix Underwriters of New York" Likely to be Followed by Others—Rogers Admitted to Bail.

Bogus Lloyds fire insurance concerns are the subject of a general crusade about to be carried on through the criminal courts, according to Alfred Magilton Best, publisher of insurance reports at 90 William Street, who caused the arrest of Jesse L. Rogers on Wednesday as the first step.

Rogers, it is charged, conducted a bogus fire insurance business under the name of "The Phoenix Underwriters of New York City." He was yesterday admitted to bail in $1,000 for examination on Nov. 27 by United States Commissioner Shields, on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes preferred against him by Post Office Inspector Ache.

Mr. Best says that within a day or two he will bring about an arrest in another similar case, and that he means to keep on. He believes that he will find some law under which the vendors of worthless insurance may be brought to a stricter account than simply for violating the postal regulations.

"Rogers told us," said Mr. Best, "he had been taking in $8,000 a month in premiums, and he lived and worked in a third-rate apartment house, three flights up, in the rear, when we first heard of him six months ago. These people claim they cannot be reached by the Insurance Departments of their respective States because they do no business in the State of their domicile.

"United States Senator Dryden of New Jersey on Nov. 16 introduced a bill to restrict the use of the mails by insurance companies to such as are authorized to transact business in their own States."

Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton, who appears for the Government in the case against Rogers, said it was the first of the kind he had ever handled, but he did not consider it necessary to bring forward one holder of Rogers's policies. It would be ample, he said, to prove that he had sent out the circulars when he did not have the $300,000 capital he claimed.

BIG HARRISON WORKSHOPS.

Worthington Pump Manufacturing Works to Cost $2,000,000.

An extensive pump-manufacturing plant, the largest in this country, and probably in the world, is now under construction at Harrison, N. J. It is to be occupied by the firm of Henry R. Worthington, which employs about 3,000 men in its present works at South Brooklyn, L. I., and Elizabethport, N. J. The plant at Harrison will accommodate from 4,000 to 5,000 men, and will cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

It consists of a main machine shop over 1,000 feet long, an erecting shop 502 feet long, and of the same section as the machine shop, and a high erecting shop 210 feet in length and four galleries in height in the side bays connecting the two shops. The main foundry is 600 feet in length, and there is also a special foundry for small work 410 feet in length, with a building 200 by 60 feet in size for cleaning castings, connecting the two. The pattern building is four stories high and 600 feet long.

All will be connected by a complete system of railroad tracks, entering the ends of the buildings and placing the works in direct communication with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad systems.

FLED WITH THE WEDDING FEE.

Fiancee Was About to Hand Bridegroom $10 When He Seized It and Ran Without Marrying Her.

Gathering her skirts up and screaming at the top of her thin voice, a young woman pursued a fleeing man out of the City Hall across the park and into the County Court House a little after noon yesterday, creating a great deal of excitement.

"Stop him! Stop him!" she cried. But the fugitive, far ahead, burst open the Court House door and banged it in the young woman's face. A moment later, when she rushed through the well-filled corridor still weakly screaming, she could not find the fellow. He had made his way out at another door. Then the young woman leaned against the wall and wept noisily, as she told the court officers that the man she was pursuing was the man she loved, although he was only a waiter in a restaurant near Fifty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. He had promised to make her his wife, and in response to her solicitation, he went to the City Hall with her yesterday, telling her that they should be married there.

"When we got there," the young woman went on, "he said that he couldn't marry me unless he had $10. I told him I had just a ten-dollar bill. He said: 'Come outside and give it to me.' I said: 'Bob, will you marry me if I do?' and he said he would. When we got outside I opened my purse, and he grabbed the ten-dollar bill and ran."

When she was pacified she gave her name as Alice Anderson, and said that she lived at 288 Eighth Avenue.

MRS. CULVER'S RETURN.

Detectives with Relatives Who Meet Senator Clark's Daughter at Steamship Pier.

Mrs. Culver, the daughter of United States Senator William A. Clark, who is suing Dr. Everett Mallory Culver for absolute divorce and the custody of her eight-year-old daughter Katherine, who accompanied her, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. She was met by her brother, Charles Clark; by her sister, Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris, and by Dr. Morris and two detectives.

As soon as the vessel docked Mrs. Culver's relatives went aboard, remaining in her stateroom some time. After the baggage had been taken off she went directly to her carriage, being escorted by Col. Lovell H. Jerome, a brother of the District Attorney's.

The baggage was sent to 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, the Culver home. Dr. Culver, it is said, is at the country house in the Berkshire Hills. Senator Clark usually stays at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street when he is in the city, and Dr. Morris and Mrs. Morris live near by, at 155 West Fifty-eighth Street.

FOUND WIFE AND CHILD DEAD.

Husband Arrived to Take Them to Chicago Just After Discovery of Woman's Suicide by Gas.

While taking her own life by inhaling illuminating gas at her home, 214 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Mrs. Annie Eagan indirectly caused the death of her seventeen-months-old son, Edward. The two were found dead in bed, the child clasped in its mother's arms.

Mrs. Eagan was the wife of Thomas Eagan, a compositor. The couple came to Brooklyn from Chicago. Recently Eagan was offered a position in Chicago and decided to take it. It was planned that he should return for his wife and child as soon as he could conveniently do so. After his departure Mrs. Eagan seemed to grow despondent. Yesterday morning the odor of gas was traced to her room and the tragedy discovered. Mrs. Eagan had inhaled the gas through a tube. After she had lost consciousness the tube had slipped from her mouth, and the gas filling the room had also caused the death of the child.

Eagan returned to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to fetch them and was greatly shocked to find both his wife and child dead. Mrs. Eagan's family live at 4,597 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago.

$2,500 for Woman's Injured Foot.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Mrs. Bridget Hayes recovered a verdict of $2,500 damages against William Moore of 30 West Seventy-second Street, for an injury to her foot, which resulted from being run over by Mr. Moore's carriage two years ago. The carriage was occupied by Mrs. Ellen L. Lancaster and Mrs. Mary E. Cruikshank, daughter of Mr. Moore, and a friend.

Dressmaker Would Enjoin Landlord.

Mary K. Desmond, a dressmaker, yesterday applied to Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court to continue a temporary injunction granted by Justice Fitzgerald restraining the Murray Lenox Land Company from interfering with the quiet possession by her of the ground floor and two rooms of the basement in the house at 112 East Seventy-first Street. There was a dispute between the tenant and landlord as to whether or not a lease had been executed. The landlord had entered objections against the tenant, and the tenant alleged that she had been subjected to many annoyances on the part of the landlord. Decision was reserved.

Plymouth Church to Sell a Mission.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave the Trustees of Plymouth Church permission to sell the Bethel Mission building, at 15 Hicks Street. The mission was established about forty years ago by the Plymouth Congregation. Because of physical, social, and other changes which had come over the neighborhood in recent years, the Trustees decided to close the mission and sell the property.

Shut-In Society's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shut-In Society will be held in Ascension Memorial Church, 243 West Forty-third Street, at 11 A. M. to-day.

Surgeons' Needles Not Free of Duty.

That "stitching together portions of the human anatomy is not commercially known as hand sewing" is the pronunciamento made by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday, in overruling a protest against the assessment of surgical needles at 25 per cent. as "needles not specially provided for." A. J. Woodruff & Co. and F. A. Koch & Co., the importers, claimed free entry for them under the clause in the tariff law providing for "needles, hand sewing and darning."

LOST DOG, ALSO SERVANT

Girl Resented Searching of Trunk for Canine's Remains.

Mr. Romaine Then Invoked Aid of Police, Who "Arrested" a Choice Assortment of Bowwows.

Benjamin F. Romaine of 52 East Fiftieth Street is minus a servant and a Yorkshire terrier. The animal is described as a prize winner, weighing two ounces less than three pounds. Her ears are a fawn-tan color. The top of her head is silver. Her eyes are brown, appealing and sympathetic when her bang is brushed away from them so that they can be seen. Her body is black, turning silver, and she is eight months old.

The vacancies in the Romaine household involve the Horse Show and an impromptu dog show in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. As Mr. and Mrs. Romaine started for the Horse Show on Wednesday night the little dog followed them to the carriage. The maid was told to take the pup back to its bed, which she says she did. When the family returned the dog was missing. The servants were awakened and the house was thoroughly searched, but in vain. Mr. Romaine went to the police station. There he reported his loss and asked that a policeman be sent to the house. He thought that it was possible the girl had dropped the diminutive dog, killing it. It might be that she had hidden the corpse in her trunk, which she refused to open.

Patrolman Fitzpatrick was sent to investigate. The trunk was opened at once by the servant, and it was made evident that there was no dead dog in it. Shortly after daylight the servant left with her trunk, after delivering the usual observations of servants whose feelings have been hurt by the suspicions of their employers. She declared that she had entertained the kindliest feelings for the dog, though it was at times a nuisance. To be accused of killing it and hiding it was more than she could stand.

Detectives Cary and Kenny were detailed to look for the lost terrier. They confessed that they were not experts in the dog line. They had never been assigned to a dog show, but they would do the best they could. It was not long before they began collecting specimens in the canine line. Kenny brought in a black French poodle and explained to the Sergeant that the people who had lost their dog were so excited that they might not have been exact in their description. He saw that the dog was well bred and so brought it in. The Sergeant warned him to do better. Under the rules of the department the dog could not be abandoned and was tied to a chair in the Captain's room. Kenny's next effort led to his bringing in a Boston bull. This was tied to a second chair in the Captain's room. Kenny was made to read the description of the missing dog several times, so that he would not unnecessarily add to the canine collection in the station house. He went away in a very dejected state of mind.

Cary came in with a spotted coach dog and a setter. He, too, was made to read the description over and over again until he could repeat it by heart. The new dogs were tied to the legs of the Captain's bed. Then the detectives began bringing in dogs that had hair obstructing their vision, but they were not Yorkshires.

Just before the closing of the public schools Cary saw a real Yorkshire, and after a spirited chase captured the little dog in a hallway, where in fright it tried to bite him. By this time the children were swarming homeward. They started a cry of "dog thief" and changed it to "mad dog" as they witnessed the struggles of the little animal in the arms of the policeman. There was rejoicing in the station when Cary appeared with it. He bore the dog in triumph to the Romaine home, where he was told that his capture was two pounds too heavy and of the wrong sex.

On his return he and Kenny were ordered by the Sergeant to take all the dogs to the Pound in East One Hundred and Second Street. They could not take their collection on the elevated or surface roads and it was too far from pay day to hire a cab. The regulations that make it possible for a policeman to hail and use any public vehicle in the discharge of his duty did not seem to cover their case. They started wearily away with the dogs on their long journey. When they had gone a couple of blocks the Sergeant sent after them and informed them that they had better telephone to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and that it would take the dogs to the proper place.

They Cary and Kenny were sent out again to look for Yorkshire pups. At a late hour they had not found any.

UNIQUE CHURCH FAIR.

Japanese Garden Fete to be Conducted in Brooklyn for Benefit of Temple Israel.

A unique fair is to be held in the Temple Israel, at Lafayette and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the temple and the Ladies' Benevolent Society, from Nov. 23 to 25 inclusive. The phrase "Japanese Garden Fête" is used to describe the special character of the exhibition.

From top to bottom the temple and the building adjoining it will be elaborately decorated in Japanese fashion. One hundred young women, who will be attired in Japanese costumes, will preside over fifteen booths, which also will conform in their decorations to the Oriental idea. It is intended that these booths shall present an exceedingly fantastic appearance.

Each will be constructed, as to its shape and size, so as to represent the specific feature of the fair with which it will be identified. One booth will represent a huge ship at sea, while another will be fashioned after a big, dazzling butterfly, in which innumerable little butterflies will be caught with nets. Then there will be a Japanese doll booth, and further on an angler's booth, containing a large tank of water, in which bespangled fish will swim and bask in the bright rays of electric lights. All of the booths will be stocked with articles of merchandise to be offered for sale.

It is promised that by no means the least attractive of the decorations will be found in the refreshment rooms. Here the Japanese character will also be faithfully imitated by the decorator and scene painter.

While the fair is proceeding in one part of the temple a concert will take place in another part. The members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society have taken a great deal of trouble in arranging the details of the exhibition, for which they hope to be rewarded by a large sale of tickets.

Daly Indicted Again for Gambling.

The Grand Jury yesterday re-indicted Phil Daly, Jr., and George and Henry Middleton on the charge of keeping gambling houses. Previous indictments against them were dismissed some time ago on technical grounds. It was said in the District Attorney's office that the defendants have fled the jurisdiction of the county, and that it may take some time to serve the bench warrants issued for them.

Brooklyn's Official Mayoralty Vote.

The official canvass of the vote for Mayor in Brooklyn was completed yesterday by the County Board of Canvassers. The canvass shows that McClellan received 102,549 votes and Low 101,251, McClellan's plurality being 1,298. William S. Devery polled 227 votes in the county. One vote was cast for Justice William J. Gaynor for Mayor. There were 3,707 defective, void, and blank ballots cast. Although beaten in the county, Low carried eleven of the twenty-one Assembly Districts.

Stricken with Apoplexy While Asleep.

Obadiah Harned, one of the oldest cigar manufacturers in Williamsburg, was stricken with apoplexy while asleep in his home, at 436 Hart Street, yesterday morning. It was said last evening that his condition was critical.

Special Metrostyle Demonstration.

TO-DAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
RECITAL CHAMBER,
FIFTH FLOOR.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., Near 34th St.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST AFFAIRS.

Conference of Defending Interests Held —Proposition May Be Made to Bondholders.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that an important conference of the defending interests in the shipbuilding suit had been held during the day as the result of which, the suggestion was, a proposition may be made to the first mortgage bondholders who are backing the prosecution before Special Examiner Henry D. Oliphant.

The latter declare that the only proposition that they will consider is one involving a plan of reorganization, taking care of all the first mortgage bonds and that any proposal involving the purchase of the holdings of the complainants as a means of hushing the inquiry into the affairs of the combination would be abruptly rejected if made.

As a matter of fact, it is pointed out, the ending of the present case through the confession of judgment by the defendants and appointment of a permanent receiver would not stop the inquisition, because in two other proceedings, besides any action that might possibly be taken on behalf of the Trust Company of the Republic, there would be a persistant probing of shipbuilding affairs. The two proceedings are the foreclosure suits on the $10,000,000 second mortgage bonds on the Bethlehem plant, which, under the Sheldon reorganization plan would have become first mortgage bonds by the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds into preferred stock, and on the $16,000,000 bonds secured by a mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, which Receiver Smith in his report declared were offset by the holdings of their owners of common and preferred stock of the Shipbuilding Company for which nothing had been paid.

The first of these suits, called the Schwab suit, will come for preliminary hearing before a United States Examiner in the Southern District of New York, and the second suit, on the "promotion bonds," before an examiner appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick who appointed Mr. Oliphant.

STRUCK BY FALLING HAMMER.

Contractor's Skull Fractured by Accidental Dropping of Tool.

John J. Donlon, a contractor, of 332 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, is in the Hudson Street Hospital with a fractured skull caused by being struck on the head by a hammer falling from the tenth story of 80 Broad Street, yesterday. The physicians say that the man is not likely to recover.

Patrolman Allen found that Henry Schweinsberg, twenty-eight years old, of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who is employed by D. Frans Meyer, an architect and contractor on the tenth floor of the Broad Street building, was standing at the window of his office, attempting to fasten more securely the head of a hammer to the handle. To do this he was holding the handle perpendicularly, with the head up, and pounding the handle on the window ledge. One blow, too strong, caused the head to fall off and fall the ten stories until it struck Mr. Donlon.

Schweinsberg was arrested and later was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Court, who paroled him in the custody of his employer.

Cornerstone of Park Pavilion Laid.

Park Commissioner William R. Willcox yesterday laid the cornerstone for a pavilion in course of erection in Jefferson Park, which extends from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and from First Avenue to the Harlem River. The pavilion is two stories high and its dimensions are 145 feet by 40 feet. It is of white brick, sandstone, and terra cotta brick. In the ground floor will be situated baths, toilet rooms, and offices for the officials of the park. There will be a band stand in the building, and surrounding it will be a terrace four feet high and forty feet wide.

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—By Section 1,780 of the Code of Civil Procedure an action against a foreign corporation may be maintained in this State by another foreign corporation, or by a non-resident, only where the action is brought to recover for a breach of a contract made within the State, or relating to property situated here at the time, or where the cause of action arose within the State. The American Realty Company is a foreign corporation. Two notes made by it in Boston, and payable there, came into the hands of one Coolidge and others. In procuring an attachment against the realty company from the Supreme Court, Coolidge and his co-plaintiffs did not allege that they were residents of this State or that their cause of action arose here. Consequently Justice Clarke, on motion of a junior attaching creditor, has vacated their attachment. The jurisdictional facts, Justice Clarke decides, must appear on the granting of an attachment against a foreign corporation, or the process will be set aside. Continuing, the Justice cities authorities, and says in part: "So in this case the papers are silent as to the residence of the plaintiffs, though I may say in passing that it was conceded, upon the argument, that they are non-residents. It appearing then that the contract having been made in Boston, and the plaintiffs not being alleged to be residents, the attachment must be vacated. The force of these authorities appears to be conceded by the plaintiffs, but they seek to avoid the effect by claiming that, inasmuch as the original payee of the notes in question appears to have been a resident of this State, that fact avoids the provision of the code, and the cases. That fact does not alter the fact that the contract arose without the State, nor that plaintiffs are non-residents. Plaintiffs admit they have found no case which maintains their proposition. In the face of the plain language of the statute, and the authorities, I cannot accede to it."

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RATIFICATION OF FORGED NOTES.—On the trial of an action brought by the Central National Bank against a Mrs. Copp to recover on forged notes, the President of the bank testified that the defendant came to the bank and was shown the notes, which bore the signatures of herself and husband, and was asked if they were all right, to which she replied that they were. Defendant testified that, on being asked if that was her signature, she had replied: "That is my name." It was held by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts that a finding that Mrs. Copp has ratified the signing of her name by her husband was warranted. It was further held that where one whose name had been signed to notes by another declared the signature her own she became liable, as though she had signed the notes, though the signature was a forgery. It appeared that the amount of notes executed by Mrs. Copp and her husband to the bank was placed to his credit, and on maturity charged against the husband's account, canceled by perforation, marked "Paid," and handed to him with his bankbook when it was balanced. Such notes were, however, in fact, taken up by the giving of notes signed by the husband and his wife, the signature of the wife being forged on the renewal. It was decided that the first notes were not paid and that suit thereon might be maintained.

Too bad, when a boy wants to keep warm, to handicap him with shoddy clothing.

For aside from wearing qualities, the chief virtue of all-wool clothing is warmth.

Every boys' suit, every boys' overcoat in our stores is all-wool—though prices are moderate.

Just so with men's clothes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

DIABETIC STICKS from pure Gluten, delicate and in great demand. It is no longer necessary for the sufferer to eat harsh branny bread and crackers. Our clients live well. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

FLINT'S PRICE FURNITURE

A THANKSGIVING THOUGHT.

The poet says: "The turkey is an emblem, in a way, of bigger things; we esteem him most when dressed with sage and thyme, and garnished."

So with your Dining-room; if it is artistically furnished and decorated, your Thanksgiving feast will be more appreciated. It is time to allow us to "garnish" and "dress" it, with beautiful fabrics for hangings and draperies, rich Oriental Rugs, or even a Carpet—but your selections must be made now to be finished on time.

Dining-room furniture in all woods; polished or dull-finish Mahogany and all finishes of Oak—Sideboards, Extension Tables, Side Tables, China Closets, Chairs, Cellarettes, Plate and Spoon Racks, etc. Original and antique designs at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 36 WEST 24TH ST
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Madame
Adelina Patti
in her farewell tour in this country can keep her voice in good condition in spite of our variable climate by the use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. This simple remedy has been an effectual cure for hoarseness, coughs and colds for many years, and speakers and actors especially understand its value. Druggists.

Canaries
True Hartz Mt. Singers, warranted, $2.00, $2.50 and $3; St. Andreasberg Canaries, bell and water notes, $5.00 and $6.00; the Holden Canaries, finest song canary known, tenor, baritone and basso voices, long, soft trills, high and low bells, water and flute notes, $10, $12, $15, $20 and $25. Birds shipped everywhere. Parrots, great variety of young birds, also well-trained talkers, from $6.00 to $500.00.
Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated; all facts, food, care, singing, mailed 25 cts., stamps.
Canaries and Cage Birds, 325 pages, 6½x11, and 14 pages color plates, cloth bound; all about all house birds, sent prepaid for $2.00.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

AN INSTALLMENT PLAN HOME.

Miss Paquet Says the Agent Could Not Be Found When She Demanded Possession.

A story of alleged peculiar "own your own home" operations came to light in Brooklyn yesterday in connection with the arrest in Jersey City on Wednesday night of Arthur A. Voorhees, a real estate agent.

Miss Anna Paquet of 88 Dean Street, Brooklyn, last Spring came across an advertisement setting forth that a house could be bought by the payment of $1.50 a week. Answering it, she got into communication with a real estate concern with an offfice in Nassau Street, Manhattan. She went to the office, as she says, saw Voorhees there, and entered into negotiations for the purchase of a $5,000 house on Pacific Street.

An arrangement was made whereby she was to pay $7.50 a week on five "contracts," each representing $1,000. At the end of eight weeks she was to occupy the house, and when she had paid in for sixteen years she was to receive a deed for the property. Miss Paquet alleges that Voorhees kept putting her off when she wished to move into the house.

Finally she went to the office of the company in Nassau Street, but was told that the concern had moved to Broadway and Forty-second Street. Unable to find the company there, she sought Magistrate Tighe in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, from whom she obtained a warrant for the arrest of Voorhees.

When arraigned in the Jersey City Police Court yesterday Voorhees pleaded not guilty, and was held for a requisition.

Naval Architects Elect Officers.

At the eleventh annual session of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-first Street yesterday, papers were read by Col. E. A. Stevens, R. C. Monteagle, C. H. Crane, D. H. Cox, Commander Hovgaard of the Danish Navy, A. L. Colby, and George H. Cook, and these officers were elected:

President—Francis T. Bowles; Vice Presidents—Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Rear Admiral Charles W. Rea, Charles H. Cramp, Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, Commodore Charles H. Loring, Frank E. Kirby, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, George W. Quintard, Edwin A. Stevens, Stevenson Taylor, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"Handsomest of New York's Theatres."—Herald.
Miss Adams' Engagement Ends Jan. 2.
Seats on Sale for All Performances.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play,
THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2:10.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES
Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAYS
With Enormous Cast, including SAM BERNARD.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
George Fleming's Dramatization of Mrs. Humphry Ward's Novel,
Lady Rose's Daughter
WITH FAY DAVIS
and Members of Charles Frohman's Empire Stock Company, including GUY STANDING.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
CHARLES HAWTREY IN THE MAN FROM BEANKLEY'S
NEXT MONDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN Will Present
WM. FAVERSHAM
In a New Play, entitled
MISS ELIZABETH'S PRISONER.
Seats Now on Sale.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., west of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Th'k'g at 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Charles B. Dillingham presents
Two Weeks Only. MAXINE ELLIOTT
in Clyde Fitch's HER OWN WAY
To be followed by the great Drury Lane Spectacle, Mother Goose
Seats Next Frl.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Th'k'g at 2:15.
JACOB LITT.....Prop.
Charles B. Dillingham presents the celebrated Grand Opera Artists,
FRITZI SCHEFF,
First Time in Light Opera, BABETTE.
A New Romantic Comic Opera, by Victor Herbert & Harry B. Smith

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Th'k'g at 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Klaw & Erlanger will present
A Japanese Nightingale.
A Story of Modern Japan.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th to 45th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Last 4 Weeks—Klaw & Erlanger's PRICES 50c., $1, $1.50. BEN-HUR.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat., Th'k'g. 2:15.
Forbes-ROBERTSON Gertrude ELLIOTT
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

VICTORIA 42d St., B'way, 7th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy
Seats 4 weeks ahead.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
KYRLE BELLEW
as "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman."

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs. at 8:15. To-night, Only Mat. Sat. 2:15.
GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD
in "RED FEATHER"
with GUERRERO—The Hit of the Season.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
JESSIE MILLWARD, "A CLEAN SLATE."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN ERMINIE

Manhattan B'way & 32d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2
LAST 3 TIMES.
JAMES K. HACKETT JOHN ERMINE.
To-day at 2, the Homer Lind Liedersplel Matinee, (Lyric Plays in English.)
THE RETURN OF THE ROAMER—Mendelssohn
GRINGOIRE, THE STREET SINGER—Edwards
MRS. ROBINSON'S RECEPTION—Hartley.
NEXT MONDAY—MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
CHARLES RICHMAN
IN CAPTAIN BARRINGTON
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
PEGGY FROM PARIS
TUESDAY, NOV. 24TH,
GEORGE ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

MAJESTIC THEATRE, B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 sharp.
BABES IN TOYLAND
With WILLIAM NORRIS and Company of 150.
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by G. MacDonough
Prices: Evgs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50; Wed. Mat., $1.00.

BELASCO THEATRE Eve. 8 sharp Mat. Sat. 2
DAVID BELASCO presents MRS.
LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA
Next week, David Belasco's DU BARRY.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. 58th St. "THE EVIL MEN DO." COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c., 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Bx. $1. 5th "SHENANDOAH" Ave. Cont. Vaudeville. 125th "The Eastern."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Next Week: The WIZARD of OZ with Montgomery & Stone. The Rogers Bros. IN London
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. Seats Now on Sale.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
Last 2 Weeks. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.
HARRIGAN In Under Cover
VESTA TILLEY At Every Performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Charles Frohman's THE BEST OF FRIENDS
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:30. Mat. Tomw. Worst Woman in London
NEXT SUNDAY—TED MARKS' CONCERT.

Bispham Song Recital, Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday, November 28th, at 8:30. Tickets $2 at Ditson's and Waldorf-Astoria.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon. Wed. & Sat. THE PRICE OF HONOR.
Next Week — Rachel Goldstein.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS. LIGHTS OF HOME

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. Charming Music.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW LYCEUM 45 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Prop. & Manager
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents Wm.
GILLETTE
in a new play by J. M. Barrie,
The Admirable Crichton

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
DIRECT FROM DAL'Y'S.
Charles Frohman & George Edwardes' London Company.
Three Little Maids
SAME FAVORITES. NEW SONGS.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Hubert Henry Davies' Play,
COUSIN KATE
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Nov. 30, MARIE TEMPEST in Sardou's THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY. Nov. 28

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST